ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,132—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	23rd Octr.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8006	R. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	11th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	755	W. B. Andrews	25th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS		Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS		Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 21st Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 31st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRAWING,
SURVEYING,
MATHEMATICAL,
INSTRUMENTS.

TRADE MARK

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GUARANTEED GOODS.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF RENAN AND STRAUSS' WORKS AS BELOW.

RENAN AND STRAUSS' WORKS IN ENGLISH.

EACH COMPLETE IN ITSELF, AND BOUND IN CLOTH.

	Rs.	a.
THE SONG OF SONGS, OR SONG OF SOLOMON, translated literally from the Hebrew, with a Study of the Plan Age, and Character of the Poem (pub. 2s. 6d.)	1	0
STUDIES IN RELIGIOUS HISTORY, First Series, Leaders of Christian and Anti-Christian Thought	1	0
Canning and the Unitarian Movement in the United States—Feuerbach and the Neo-Hegelian School of Philosophy—Spinoza—The Trial of Galileo—John Calvin—Thomas a Kempis and the Authorship of "The Imitation of Christ"—Francis d'Assisi and the Franciscans—Joachim di Flor, John of Parma, and "The Eternal Gospel"—Marcus Aurelius.		
——THE SAME. SECOND SERIES, Religions of Antiquity (pub. 2s. 6d.)	1	0
History of the People of Israel—Paganism—Mahomet and the Origins of Islamism—The Critical Historians of Jesus—The Zeaziehs of Persia.		
THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES, OR COHELET, THE PREACHER, translated from the Hebrew, with a Study on the Age and Character of the Book ; The Priest of Nemi, translated by R. C. S. Whitling, and L'Abbesse of Jouarre, the Three Works in One Volume (pub. 2s. 6d.)	1	0
STRAUSS' LIFE OF JESUS, translated from the German by J. L. M'Ilraith, Barrister of the Middle Temple, crown 8vo, cloth (pub. 2s. 6d.)	1	0

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.

E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
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PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

IT IS A GOLDEN RULE
to keep within reach always
A BOTTLE OF
KEMP'S CHOLERA
TINCTURE

which is a potent remedy for the disease, and is known to have saved MANY THOUSANDS of valuable lives during the quarter-century of its existence.

ALWAYS KEEP IT READY at hand, do not have to visit whilst it is fetched at a time when moments are valuable.

Prices Rs. 1, 1-12, and 3-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE HEALTH OF
THE HAIR

Can best be promoted by frequent copious applications of

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE,

which is recognised over all India as practically

THE ONLY DRESSING

which can, from its cleanly and refreshing character, be REGULARLY USED upon the Toilet Table with

PLEASURE TO THE USER,
BENEFIT TO THE HAIR &
IMPROVEMENT TO ITS GROWTH

Absolutely pure and harmless—guaranteed free from lead, kerosine, or any of the numerous objectionable ingredients frequently used in Hair Restorers.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EVERY RECOGNISED
KIND OF
DISINFECTANT CAN BE HAD
AT KEMP'S, BOMBAY.

CARBOLIC POWDER, FLUID,
CRYSTALS, ACID AND SOAP,
PHENYLE, CRESOL, NAPTHALINE,
POTASH PERMANGANATE.
CALVERTS', McDOUGALL'S,
SANITAS, BURNETT'S, JEYES',
LITTLE'S, CONDY'S, CHLORALUM,
ETC.

KEMP'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS,
GUARANTEED
OF FULL STRENGTH AND ALWAYS FRESH.

MESSRS. KEMP also keep stock of new Scientific, Antiseptics and Germides as introduced, and will make special importations to order on short notice.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	8
Examination and Certificate	10	8
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

				Rs.		Rs.
Model	"Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
„	"P"	„ Roadster, 32lbs.	„	410	„	456
„	"S"	„ Roadster, 35lbs.	„	330	„	372
„	"O"	„ Road Racer, 26lbs.	„	400	„	445
„	"R"	„ Road Racer, 29lbs.	„	330	„	372
„	"G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	„	410	„	456
„	"H"	„ Roadster, 34lbs.	„	330	„	372
„	"N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	„	200	„	220
„	"5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	„	525	„	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed......£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders ......£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 ......£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALA

Authorized Capital......£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date......£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
SEQUAH'S OIL	1	4
SEQUAH'S CURE	1	4
SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF	1	4
SEQUAH'S TOOTH POWDER—	0	8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House, have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TOKIO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from MARSEILLES, landed in the stream arrived from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, in Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th 26th, and 27th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 26th, and 27th, October, 1897, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, and PACKETS of LIGHT LITERATURE, contributed for the use of sick and wounded Soldiers in the Military Hospitals with the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be conveyed FREE of CHARGE by the Post Office of India.

2. Packets should be addressed to "The Principal Medical Officer, Tochi Field Force," "Malakand Field Force," or "Tirah Expeditionary Force" as the case may be, and should be very clearly superscribed "For sick Soldiers."

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, October, 1897.

G. I. P. R.

PAREL GYMKHANA.

THE ANNUAL FIREWORKS and AL-FRESCO DANCE will take place on FRIDAY, November 5th. Fireworks at 7. Dance 9 p.m. INVITATION TICKETS to be had of Committee and

A. SAWYERS.
Honorary Secretary.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1897, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the re-appointment of Hormusjee M. Chichgur, Esq., as a Director, he having forfeited his seat in terms of Section 98 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint a Director in place of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from Monday, the 11th October, 1897, to Wednesday, the 20th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN addition to the business already advertised to be brought forward at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS to be held on the 20th INSTANT, the following letter will also be taken into consideration.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 8th, 1897.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

To the Secretary,
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, beg to give notice that having regard to the obligations the Company is under to the late lamented Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia, who on numerous occasions has advanced money to the Company on moderate and reasonable terms in spite of tightness of the money market then prevailing, and who for the convenience of the Shareholders, for many years past allowed the Company free use of her House in the Fort, as a Branch Office, we intend to propose at the next General Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on the 20th instant, that a Marble Bust of the late lamented Bai Motlibai Jehangir Wadia be erected at the cost of the Company and placed in the Jehangir Wadia Mills at an early date, and that the Directors be authorised to take the necessary steps with a view to obtain the said bust, and place it in the Jehangir Wadia Mills.

We remain, yours faithfully,

J. BRISTED,
ERUCHSHAW JAMSETJEE HAKIM,
BOMONJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH,
HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE JEJEEBHOY,
MEHRBAI NOROWJEE DAVUR,
KAVASJEE MERWANJEE SETH,
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
N. J. GAMADIA,
N. J. GUZDER,
M. R. VAJIFDAR,
SASSOON J. DAVID.
BAPOOJEE CURSETJEE VATCHAGANDI,
E. J. WADIA,
TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN,
R. M. RATNAGUR,
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE NANAVUTY,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
R. N. KHORY,
DOSSABHOY DADABHOY ALLBLESS,
RUSTOMJEE J. REPORTER,
DEVIDAS BHUGWANDAS,
JEEJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA,
GOPALDAS VEERJEE,
MANCHERJEE BIMJEE KARANJIA,
NOWROJEE COWASJEE SOUYER,
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE KATHOKE,
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE ALLBLESS,
GORDHANDAS KHATTAW,
MERWANJEE P. CHICHGUR,
SAPOORJEE SORABJEE MAHIMVALA,
RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE GADIALLY,
FRAMJEE COWASJEE,
PETONJEE EDULJEE MEHTA,
PALONJEE FRAMJEE MEHTA,
RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE BILIMORIA,
JETHA ANDERJEE
PURBHOODAS JIVANDAS,
B. BHIKAJEE,
GOOLBAI COWASJEE CURSETJEE,
BHAGWANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
AVABAI HORMASJEE CHICHGUR,
SHANTARAM VITHAL,
MEREBAI, wife of JEHANGIR MANCHERJI CHICHGUR,
JEHANGIR M. CHICHGUR,
RUTTONBAI JEHANGIR CHICHGUR,
RATANJEE MERWANJEE KARTACK,
PHEROZSHAW MERWANJEE PLEADER,
ARDASHIR SORABJEE OOMREEGUR,
R. K. MANECKJEE
PALLONJEE NOWROJEE POWDEE,
BAZONJEE HORMASJEE ALLBLESS,
J. B. PANTHAKEY,
DINBAI C. R. SETHNA, per PHEROZE C. SETHNA,
MULRAJ KHATAW,
FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
DORABJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF,
ARDASEER DHANJEEBHOY,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
DOSABHOY BAZONJEE,
I. O. CALLAGHAN,
ROBERTS INGLISH,
RATANSHAW DADABHOY, For BAI JAIJEE, Widow and Administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. ARDESIRJEE FRAMJEE DALAL, by her son KUVARJEE A. DALAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the Committee General Gatacre Entertainment and Address Fund are requested to attend at the Office of Mr. Goverdundas Goculdas Tejpall, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M. to pass the Accounts.

GOVERDUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPALL,
for Self and Co-Secretaries.

19th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, proposes to apply in fifteen days from this date for the sanction of Government to the conversion of the Single Tramway Track, with turnouts, along a portion of the GIRGAM ROAD, from MONEY SCHOOL to the GIRGAM PORTUGUESE CHURCH, into a DOUBLE TRAMWAY TRACK.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Undersigned at his Office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay Municipality, 19th October, 1897.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

S. PERRIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
Fresh Consignments of the
BEST VERMOUTH
From the above Firm to Hand.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & CO.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together, because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—WANTED, from 1st January, an experienced HEAD MASTER for the Boys' School. Communicant. Salary Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150, with free quarters. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials of character and qualifications, to the Acting Honorary Secretary, Indo-British Institution.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE, "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accesories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER (European) seeks employment in a Mill in Bombay 6 years experience in Cotton Mills in India. Highest references given. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this office.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, either separately or together. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET:—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: EDEN HALL, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For rent and other particulars, apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

MATHERAN, PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Commodious and most Central EUROPEAN HOTEL, is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Cuisine good. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most Comfortable for Parsee gentlemen and families, certified by Medical men as "Convalescent Home." "Cuisine Excellent," Rs. 3 per head, and Rs. 8 for three. Apply to the MANAGER.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, a Passed FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English Qualification for the Amraoti Female Hospital, from 1st December next. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Re. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 2
Six Months	„ 12-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNDER ORDERS OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

ON and from THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, 3rd Class Passengers from Surat, Sachin and Maroli from Stations Bandra to Colaba, inclusive, and via Dadar will only be booked by the No. 4 Up Passenger Train leaving Surat at 12-34.

The booking of 3rd Class Passengers for any of the above Stations will be stopped 15 minutes before the due-arrival of the Train.

Intermediate class tickets for the above Stations will not be issued from Surat until further notice.

D. H. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1897 at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee in place of Mr. T. A. Bland who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 20th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on the 20th October, 1897, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 20th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 2nd October 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the Parantij-Ahmednagar Section of the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway will be OPENED for through-booking of all descriptions of Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages on and from THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1897.

The revised Timings of Trains and the Fares between Ahmedabad and Parantij will be as below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		Fares from Ahmedabad.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad. Broad-gauge Down Mail ...Arr.	9 10	......	......	......
Ahmedabad. Metre-gauge Up Local Mixed ...Arr.	5 30			
Ahmedabad. A.-P. Ry. train ...Dep.	9 30			
Dehegam ...Dep.	11 2	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 6
Parantij ...Dep.	12 55	3 3 0	1 11 0	0 7 6
Idar-Ahmednagar ...Arr.	14 5	4 5 0	2 5 0	0 10 9

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		Fares from Idar-Ahmednagar.		
		1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Idar-Ahmednagar ...Dep.	14 45	......	......	......
Parantij ...Dep.	16 5	1 2 0	0 9 3	0 2 9
Dehegam ...Dep.	17 56	2 14 0	1 9 0	0 7 0
Ahmedabad. A.-P. Ry. train ...Arr.	19 20	4 5 0	5 0	0 10 3
Ahmedabad. Broad-gauge Up Mail ...Dep.	19 40			
Ahmedabad. Metre-gauge Down Local Mixed ...Dep.	23 0			

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th October, 1897.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.

The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.

The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.

There are 2 Boilers 94' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.

Green's Patent Economiser.

One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.

The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.

Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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BOMBAY.
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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,200 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	127½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	203
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Brents Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,160
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	280	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	372½
Munnar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	161½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,900	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
[illegible]	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	141
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	28 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad V.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	80	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,630xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1025
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	530
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	665
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,110
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,120
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,490
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	335
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	965
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	340
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	665
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	60	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	770
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Noml.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-6
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Bar Silver 17	"	75-4
Do. 17½	"	75-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 6-10m. 6-27a. Low water, 1-12a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 3-30 p.m.

Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Elphinstone Circle, 4 p.m.

Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Forbes Street, 5 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Fatmah a Mahomedan woman, residing in a room on the second floor of a house at Chowkey Mohalla, reported to the police, at 11 o'clock, on Monday night, that during her absence from home, between the hours of 3 and 7 p.m., her place was entered, and a currency note for Rs. 50, and fourteen for Rs. 10 each, were stolen from a box, which had been left open.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY DHOBIE.—Pascoal Dameo Siqueira, an employe of the St. Elizabeth Convent, Clare Road, residing on the premises of the convent, reported to the police, on Monday morning, that one Sheosul Chunder, a Purdasee dhobie, who was entrusted with 68 pieces of wearing apparel to wash, about a month ago, failed to return them, and has since absconded. He is believed to have gone to his wife's native country, near Nassik, and measures have been taken by the police for his arrest there. The property belongs to the convent, and is valued at Rs. 79.

THE LATE MRS. COWASJEE DADABHOY DUBASH.—At the performance of the third days' funeral obsequies, which were performed on Sunday afternoon last, in connection with the death of Mrs. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Sons and Co., a sum of Rs. 5,500 was subscribed by the deceased lady's relatives and friends for charitable and benevolent purposes. The deceased lady was a niece of Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., who received the unwelcome intelligence of her death on his landing in Bombay on Monday morning. The deepest sympathy is felt in the community for Mr. Cowasjee Dubash, who is much respected and esteemed for his public spirit and generous disposition.

FROM JAIL TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Albert Clark, a private belonging to the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, now stationed in Bombay, under the Vagrancy Act. The accused, who had been undergoing a twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in the Yerrowda Jail, awarded for coining, was, on Sunday evening, brought down to Bombay in custody of the Poona police, and kept in the Byculla Prison, to be dischanged on the following day, when the term of his imprisonment was to expire. As soon as Clark was released from custody, he was, according to the order previously issued by the Commissioner of Police, taken into custody by Inspector Walton, who placed him before the magistrate, as above stated. The magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse, pending his despatch to England.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing under date 16th October, says:—The Parsee Plague Hospital was declared open for use, on Tuesday, by Mr. Moore, the Collector, before a select gathering of Surat Parsees. Messrs. Sorabji and Kavasji Dubash, Liquor farmers, Surat, have promised to pay Rs. 100 monthly, rental of the bungalow, so long as it may be used for this purpose. Provision for six patients has been made for the present. The fund has run up to Rs. 2,200, through Mr. J. S. Sethna's efforts.

Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Gujerat Registration District, has been appointed additional Plague Medical Officer as the epidemic has now assumed serious proportions. This will greatly relieve Mr. Moore and Dr. Nariman's arduous and single-handed exertions.

Mr. Naber, Head Clerk to the Collector, Ahmedabad, has been transferred here on special duty as District Plague Officer, Chorasi. His duty will be to move about in villages, to prevent importation of disease, to look after their sanitation, and induce people to come into town for business purposes under passes granted to them by village authorities.

Mr. Mead, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Judge, of the Customs Department, have been asked by the Collector to move about daily in various parts of the town, and look after cleasing operations which are shortly to commence here; since it is generally believed that the sanitation of the city is greatly neglected by the Sanitary Department of the Municipality.

The epidemic has broken out among prisoners in the Criminal Jail here, which is situated in Nanpura, on the public road, leading from Adaulat (Courts) to Nanpura Bazar. Six cases of plague and one of cholera have proved fatal. Seventeen more cases have been removed for treatment to the Military Hospital outside Athva Gates. The number of criminals is, much higher in proportion to the accommodation generally provided here.

The Vakeels of the local bar have again applied to the District Judge to close the Courts for some time on account of the plague raging fearfully in Surat. It being inconvenient to shift the Courts to some other place, Mr. Walker has, in compliance with their wishes, promised to send their petition to the Bombay High Court for sanction.

Two more disinfecting inspectors having previous experience of the plague have arrived from Bombay, one Jan Saheb being already engaged by the Municipality on Rs. 50 for the purpose.

Messrs. Jivanlal P. Lakhia and Pranlal Harkisondas have been appointed, along with Khan Bahadur Nanabhai and Mr. Sorabji R. Master, to seperintend washing and disinfecting of houses infected with the plague in the city.

A notification issued by the Collector enjoins everyone in the town to report within three hours to the nearest Police Station the occurrence of a death from plague or whatever cause in any house, neglect where of will hold anyone liable under the Policeman's Bible.

With the approach of the cold weather, the epidemic has assumed a grave form. The mortality has run up to 60 per day. No part of the town seems to be immune from its silent inroads. Panic-stricken people have left the town in large numbers. Houses everywhere, and shops in bazaars, present a desolate appearance. Panic seems to have laid hold of their hearts completely. It is this which kills them more than the plague. The Hindus are the principal victims, and it is surprising to note that Mussalmans, who form no insignificant part of the population, have hitherto enjoyed total immunity from the disease. The state of the city has been daily reported by wire to H. E. the Governor, but Lord Sandhurst desiring to see for himself the arrangements adopted for suppression of the plague came here on a personal inspection.

The following is the total mortality for the week:—

	No. of Plague cases.	No. of deaths.	Total mortality from all causes.	Total of last year.
9th October	8	7	33	3
10th "	10	5	27	10
11th "	6	8	43	7
12th "	12	7	40	4
13th "	13	7	46	13
14th "	14	5	56	3
15th "	11	7	61	10
Total	74	46	306	50

Under a notification issued this day by the Collector, persons wishing to travel by rail (second or third class) will not be allowed to do so, unless they produce before the Railway authorities a pass. Fourteen gentlemen are appointed ward certifying officers. Station Masters at Surat, Amroli, Sayan, Kim and Sachin are ordered not to issue 2nd or 3rd class tickets to any one except upon the production of a pass.

THE NEW CANTONMENT RULES.

THE new cantonment rules are published in the *Gazette of India*. The most important are:—

Power to call upon persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorder to attend and remain in the hospital or dispensary.

If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary, maintained or aided under rule 2, has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing in the form set forth in the schedule or in any similar form call upon such person to attend at the hospital or dispensary at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge unless and until such medidal officer is satisfied, by examination, if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering from such disorder:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disorder, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the medical officer considers the attendance of such person at the hospital or dispensary, inexpedient, he may dispense with such attendance and take such measures or give such directions as to him seem fit and proper.

Power to exclude from cantonment.

If the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary, maintained or aided under rule 2, reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice, as provided in rule 9, has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital or dispensary, or that such person, having attended at the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, the Commanding Officer may, if he thinks it expedient, by order in writing direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit such person from remaining longer in or re-entering it without his written permission.

ALLEGED EXTORTION OF CONFESSION.

POLICE CHARGED WITH TORTURE.

FOURTH DAY.

BEFORE Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, Rajaram Malji Ghatge (chief constable), Ibraham Khan Mogal Jan (head constable), and Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji (police constables), of Petha Shirala, Islampur Taluka, in the Satara Collectorate, are on their trial for murdering or abetting the murder of Sadya valad Bhagnak Mahar, of Men', in the Petta, and also for causing hurt to his two brothers for the purpose of extorting confessions of a theft of a paltry amount of Rs. 10 committed at the same village a few days before.

Mr. P. N. Bhadkamkar appears for the Crown.

Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, R. R. Kale, and D. G. Divekar defend the accused.

On Saturday, Mr. Divekar entered into the defence for accused Nos. 3 and 4. He said: In this case it will first appear that there is no direct evidence in support of any of the charges against accused 3 and 4. The story set up by the prosecution in this court is entirely at variance with the theory sought to be put forward in the committing magistrate's court. Here we are told by most of the witnesses that the deceased and his brother Ishwara were taken to a nala long way off from the temple, and the beating took place, according to some witnesses, at night, and according to others in the early morning. In the lower court we were told that all took place in the temple in the early part of the night. The statements of the witnesses are full of discrepancies, as will be evident from the full report of their depositions. The conduct of these men is surprising. Instead of going to the police and informing them the mother screams and goes home. Similarly the father and brother, instead of going to the Foujdar, who was on the spot, go straight to Islampur. Besides, as Ishwara was beaten, he should have gone rather to the doctor. Besides how could two policemen overpower two stout Mahar youths. The mother does not come to the rescue of her sons, though she sees them being beaten. She says her sons were taken away on Saturday; while Ishwara alleges that they were taken out on Friday. On the important question of the commencement of the custody there is this contradiction. There are conflicting statements as to whether they were taken to the nala from home direct or from the Chowdi. As regards the commencement of the custody there is no independent and disinterested testimony. Lakhya, Subhia, Laksha, and Gopala show no direct knowledge of the affair; they do not know the accused personally. (Read out symptoms of drowning from "Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence.") From the deposition of the Hospital Assistant it is clear that all the signs of death by drowning were present in the case. The body was being felt by a bamboo rafter, and afterwards it was taken out by means of iron hooks. The marks on the body may have been caused through this process. The statements of the relatives are not corroborated by independent testimony. The Mahar girls and others who could have given direct evidence were not called. With respect to Ganu's being beaten no evidence is called. His own statements in the inquiry are at variance.

Mr. Karandikar, in his defence for accused 1 and 2, said: Accused 1 and 2 are first charged with the murder of Sadya, secondly with having caused hurt for extorting confession, and, lastly, with committing the latter offence in respect of Ganu. No case has been made out against the accused 1 and 2 under Sections 302 and 109. A High Court decision reported in the "Times of India," of 13th October, was cited. An objection was raised that it was inadmissible under I. L. Reports' Act of 1875. The court ruled that it could be referred to in the argument, though inadmissible in evidence. Bhagnak's story is inconsistent and unreliable. He says nothing about accused 1 and 2. According to Ishwara, the ramosees were called before the arrival of the chief constable and the jamadar. The man perjures himself in two or three places. Bhagi, according to him, was at home when the body was thrown into the well. She says she saw the occurrence. This is an important discrepancy. Owing to the smallness of the village, and the difficulties of the situation, the body had to be looked for in the morning. No unnecessary delay was caused. The Mahalkari's presence was also necessary. The panchnama was not defective on account of any deliberate omissions. The marks left unnoticed could not be observed at the time. No aspersions could properly be thrown on the chief constable for trying to conceal anything. Keshav's evidence is strongly in favour of accused 1 and 2. The insinuations of the Prosecutor are unwarranted. No beating with the knowledge or consent of the accused 1 and 2 took place. The watchmen were not asked to keep a watch over anybody. The evidence of the watchmen is full of discrepancies. We have the plain statement of accused 1 and 2 regarding their arrival and procedure. It would be necessary to consider whether the vicinity of Bengda's house would not account for the marks on the body of the deceased. There is no evidence of any illegal orders being issued by accused 1 and 2 to accused 3 and 4. Accused 1 and 2 were said to be sleeping; in fact, they were not to be seen there by anybody. There is nothing in evidence to show beyond that accused 1 and 2 had come to the village to investigate, and were present when Sadu's death became known. The man was alive when he went into the well. In the case cited from 20, Bombay, the accused were present at the beating. In that case the police took no notice officially of the case. Impetratrix vs. Shaik Kasam's case cited.

The court addressed the Assessors. The charges are to be considered in the case.

Opinion of the Assessors:—

Assessor No. 1: From the evidence I do not think any offence has been proved against any of the accused.

Assessor No. 2: The same.

The case was adjourned for final decision.

As stated yesterday, the learned Judge, on Monday, held the offence of murder proved against the two police Constables and sentenced them both to death; while the Chief Constable and Head Constable were held guilty of abetting in the two offences of causing hurt to extort confessions, and sentenced to 10 and 7 years' consolidated transportation, respectively.

CRICKET.

HOLKAR COLLEGE *VS.* R. F. DETACHMENT.

THE above match was played on Saturday last, the 16th instant, on the Detachment ground. The match was commenced at 2 p.m., and finished at 5-30 The college captain having won the toss elected to bat. The college in their first innings made 88 runs, to which Mr. Kale, the college captain, contributed 39, Mr. Dube (18) and Mr. Hakchar (11) were the only men made double figures. The Detachment responded to this score with only 39, to which Brown contributed 19, he being the only man who got into double figures. In their second venture the college made 155 runs, of which Mr. Dube made 67, Messrs. Hakchar, Kotval, Desai, Kale, and Nande following suit with 18, 14, 14, 10, and 12, respectively. The fielding on both the sides was good. Still for the college Mr. Nande secured a very good catch in the slips, and Mr. Kotval one on off. For the Detachment Pte. Pitts secured two good catches in the slips, and Pte. Mislen a very high one on long-on; while Pte. Osborne beautifully caught and bowled Mr. Dube in the second innings. There being no time left for the Detachment to go in for their second innings the match was given over, with the result that the college won with 49 runs. For the college Mr. Kale and Mr. Nande both bowled well. For the Detachment the services of Pte. Pitts were chiefly useful. The following is the score:—

HOLKAR COLLEGE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Principal Cholmondeley, c and b Pitts	3	b Pitts	0
Dube, b Pitts	18	c and b Osborne	67
Desai, b Pitts	0	b Pitts	14
Nande, b Pitts	1	c and b Ryan	12
Kale, b Pitts	39	l-b-w Pitts	10
Hakchar, c and b Pitts	11	b Pitts	18
Kotval, c and b Ryan	5	c and b Pitts	14
Tembe, b Pitts	0	c and b Osborne	1
Namjoshi, b Ryan	0	b Pitts	8
Upadhye, b Ryan	2	b Osborne	0
Khot, not out	0	not out	2
Extras	9	Extras	9
Total	88	Total	155

R. F. DETATCHMENT C. C.

1st Innings.

Pte Pitts, b Kale	2
Pte Hollet, b Nande	2
Pte Mislen, b Kale	2
Sergt Ryan, b Kale	3
Pte Osborne, b Nande	1
Pte Brown, b Hakchar	19
Capt Guppy, b Kale	0
Pte Cater, b Nande	0
Pte Wood, b Nande	1
Pte Smith, b Naude	6
Pte Perkins, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	39

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th October 1897.

1. There will be riding drill daily for recruits at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBE'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies.' At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances. Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ALLEGED DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.

REFERRING to the alleged disaffection in the Army, the *Rast Goftar* says:—"We are not disposed to attach any very great weight to sensational paragraphs appearing in some of the Anglo-Indian papers about disaffection in the British and Native Armies. In the first place, the papers have been discussing the matter in enigmas, reserving to themselves some of the important incidents in connection with the alleged mutinous conduct of the troops, rendering it rather difficult to grasp the situation. The most satisfactory thing that can be inferred from these paragraphs is that the alleged disaffection is not due to any absence of good will or good feeling towards the British, but that it was at most a mere protest or a temporary act of insubordination under circumstances of great stress and difficulty, attendant on the operations on the frontiers of India. It is, to say the least, mischievous to describe it as mutinous conduct on the part of the troops, whose loyalty cannot for one moment be suspected. We do not believe that the Anglo-Indian papers have done any particular service by bringing the conduct of such regiments to the notice of the public. Such news soon filters in exaggerated forms to the lower strata, which is more or less of a very inflammatory character. These are matters which are best dealt with departmentally without creating much fuss over them. We are glad to learn that since writing the above the news of the alleged mutiny has been contradicted from more than one quarter."

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

Commenting on the confession of Damodher Hari Chapekar, the *Rast Goftar* writes: "The confessions made by Damodher Chapekar for the murder of Mr. Rand before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate will, it is hoped, remove all doubt from the minds of the Congresswallas, who, in their daily and weekly organs, not only cast suspicion on the confession made by Damodher before the police, but treat it as a cock-and-bull story got up for the edification of the general public. Our Congress friends, as was foreshadowed by Mr. Caine in his letter to the *Daily Chronicle*, were not prepered to believe that the murder was committed by a Brahmin, and as a long time elapsed before the murder could be traced to the real culprit, attempts were unceasingly made to fix the guilt on persons other than Brahmins. We will not repeat how some of the Congresswallas industriously circulated certain utterly false and unfounded reports about the possible murderers of Mr. Rand, and published several plausible and circumstantial stories implicating men in high position in the commission of the dastardly crime. Now that the police have been able to unearth one of the murderers, who happens to be a Brahmin, the Congressites have again taken to their old game, and are doing their best to cast suspicion on the confessions of the murderer, even insinuating in a manner that it is wholly a got-up affair." The *Indian Spectator* states: "The case against Damodher Chapekar is gaining in strength and he is almost exacting credence even from the most sceptic amongst us. So free is the manner of his confession, and so convincing the corroborative proofs he himself supplies, that it would be very strange indeed if a complete chain of evidence is not established against him. To Mr. MacDermot is given the credit of the first suspicion against him, and Messrs. Brewin, Kennedy and Guider took up the clue in right earnest and worked zealously to solve a mystery, which was sitting so very heavily on the minds of all of us. Yet, Damodher Chapekar himself is supplying the best evidence against himself, so much so, that he would seem to have established for himself a fair claim for the reward of Rs. 20,000 offered by Government. Damodher Chapekar now implicates his brother in a number of the crimes to the commission of which he has confessed. In his confession before the Acting Presidency Magistrate he explicitly exonetrated the Natu brothers and took the entire responsibility upon himself and his brothers. The charge of conspiracy thus seems to break down, and neither Mr. Tilak's prosecution, nor the seizure of the Natus can now be justified on the ground on which Lord George Hamilton justified them in Parliament when he said that these extraordinary measures would lead to the detection of the crime of the Jubilee night." The *Indu Prakash* observes: "Two questions arise. Is Damodher really speaking the truth or is he the victim of a deranged brain, of a morbid imagination that glorifies in seeking notoriety? If he be the real murderer, could he feel himself secure in Bombay, singing hymns to a multitude of Hindus, under the very nose of the Bombay police, when arrests are being made and the detectives are working in right earnest? He may or he may not. That is just the point. Both sane and insane persons have shown this kind of daring. The whole question is perplexing; and it would be interesting to find out all facts relating to Damodher so that no doubt should remain about the crime and the perpetrators and instigators of it.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS AT AMRAOTI.

The *Gujarti* refers with satisfaction to the arduous and patriotic duty which the men of Amraoti, where the next Indian Congress is to be held, have voluntarily undertaken in the midst of many troubles and calamities:—Preparations for holding the thirteenth National Congress at Amraoti are, we learn, satisfactorily progressing. Our friends there have no easy task this year. The consequences of famine have been felt throughout the country, and the Central Provinces and the Berars and the former especially have had to go through a very trying ordeal. Owing, however, to that increased feeling of solidarity, which has rendered the National Congress possible, the heart of the whole country has begun to beat in unison, and the pulsations that were experienced in Western India, were distinctly felt in other parts of India. This has to some extent increased the impediments in the way of congressmen at Amraoti. But the very feeling of solidarity, to which we have referred, will doubtless sustain them in the arduous and patriotic duty they have voluntarily undertaken in the midst of many troubles and calamities. We are much pleased to learn that the leading members of the Amraoti bar as well as others have shown a most commendable spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of the Congress.

A WORD FOR THE NATU BROTHERS.

The *Indian Spectator* pleads specially on behalf of the Natu Brothers: "Just when the theory of their complicity in the Jubilee murders seems to have broken down, a well-informed contemporary—the same enterprising journal which first gave us the romantic story of Chapekar's crimes,—tells us that one of the Natus is to be sent to Rangoon and the other to Aden. Pray, what does this mean? If they are guilty of anything, let them be tried and sentenced to death or transportation for life, as they deserve. If there is reasonable ground to suspect them of designs against order, let them be asked to give adequate security for good behaviour, and let the whole armoury of the Penal Code and detective and ordinary police be set in motion against them. Let at least the public know what-for they are treated as beings too dangerous to society to remain free. A Bastille in India is wholly inconsistent with the prestige and the fair fame of the British Government. Would they but enquire, they would know what a profoundly unfavourable impression has been created by the measures of panic which the Government adopted of late. None of the impressions is stronger and the less to be desired by the rulers or the ruled than that created by the extraordinary treatment of the Natu brothers."

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., is credited by some of the vernacular journals with a freedom with which he rises superior to party conventionalities, and with the possession of robust common sense. The *Indian Spectator* says:—"Among the host of authorities who have been interviewed on Indian Affairs, in the course of the past few months, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the Conservative member for Cardiff, by no means stands in the rear ranks. A Conservative to the core he is in matters both English and Indian. But he is remarkable for the freedom with which he rises supesior to party conventionalities, and expounds strong views of his own. His latest utterances on the vexed frontier question have the usual characteristics of disguiseless outspokenness. We by no means agree with him in all he advises as to the internal and external policies of the Indian Government, but we cannot help admiring the plainness and robust common sense he has shown in his latest utterances on these subjects. Confessing himself to be a follower of the forward school, Mr. Maclean does not approve of the present frontier policy, and believes that the border will be, for many a year to come, kept in a state of unrest, unless greater vigour is shown and tenacity displayed. Either withdraw or have a firm grip, he seems to say. The present policy gets the minimum of advantage at the maximum of cost. So India suffers in finance uselessly." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: "The other day we had heard by telegram that Mr. Maclean, the late accomplished editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, was interviewed on some important phases of Indian affairs to be witnessed at present. We have now before us the full text of that interview and embrace the opportunity to cull therefrom the most salient passages which will not only be found instructive but most valuable. Coming as they do from a man of his knowledge and ability and of Indian experience, who was originally nurtured in the best traditions of English Liberalism in free Australia, they derive even greater value. Though on the Conservative side, we have always observed that on financial questions, Mr. Maclean is always sound. And we, therefore, recognise the value of what he had to say the other day to his interviewer, on India finance. . . . There are some other wholesome home truths on the frontier policy of the Government, on the Maharattas, and on the futility of muzzling the Press. We feel extremely thankful to Mr. Maclean for his refreshing views on the present financial situation, and trust that he may continue to enlighten and educate his countrymen on the real affairs of India, and thus earn the warmest gratitude of its people."

THE "HYSTERICS" OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

The Bombay *Independent* thus condemns the London *Times*: Never before in recent times have the hysterics of the London *Times* given us more food for laughter and derision than what its recent effusion has furnished, and never is Reuter more punctual and adept than in wiring the news when the leading journal goes wild in discussing matte. Indian. That the *Times* should indite an article on education in Indian schools—let it be said, "special" one, even that may be by order, is quite in the fitness of the tradition of that journal and the feelings and sentiments it holds on the Indian questions, notably political. It is quite natural that in that "special" article it must have condemned the system of teaching history in the Indian aided schools and colleges rather strongly, perhaps after the recent events in the Deccan, and it is quite plain that it must have, without rhyme or reason, deplored "the political consequences of the idea inculcated by the study of history of "a former united and prosperous India."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th instant:—

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 27th September 1897, requesting sanction to the erection of a detached building to be used as a cook-room in connection with the Yacht Club premises, and submitting a plan for the approval of the Trustees. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th September 1897, saying that no locality plan or drainage connections are shown on the drawing, but that, subject to all Municipal conditions being fulfilled, the plan may be approved.

Resolution.—The design may be approved, subject to the submission of a site plan and its being approved.

Resumed consideration of a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 28th September 1897, forwarding a copy of letter dated 28th September, 1897, addressed to the President of Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, regarding the scheme for the improvement of the City of Bombay, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the views and suggestions of the Port Trustees. The papers having been circulted were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—A letter should be addressed to Government in the terms of the minutes, setting forth the effects of the scheme in increasing the liabilities of the Beard and the counter-effects anticipated, expressing the Board's appreciation of the material concessions Government are prepared to make in furtherance of the scheme, cordially endorsing the proposal for an independent Board as the most effectual means of carrying out the improvements and expressing the willingness of the Trustees to contribute their share of the extra taxation necesrary.

Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 27th September 1897, reveiwing the accounts of the water-supply to the Shipping in the Harbour from 1890-91 to 1896-97. The revenue earned from it and its financial results, and saying that the results are satisfactory; that no cause has been shewn for raising the rate for water-supply to the Shipping or the towage fees, but that it will be desirable to ask the Port Officer to pay special attention to the expenditure on stores including coal, with a view to strict economy being exercised. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon, agreeing in the Chairman's remarks.

Resolution.—The opinion given in the last para. of the Chairman's note is concurred in. The Port Officer should be addressed as proposed.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th September 1897, forwarding correspondence concerning the collision of the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. "Roma" with the Victoria Dock wall on the 20th September 1897, stating that, after carefully inquiring into the matter, he is of opinion that the accident was caused by the carrying away of the 8-inch port bow hawser, and that this is the second collision with the Dock walls within a month by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers, due to faulty working of engines, and that on neither occasion were the Dock Master's Departments responsible or to blame.

Read memorandum from Messrs. Mackinon, Mackenzie & Co., dated 23rd September 1897, addressed to the Port Officer, saying, with reference to the accident to the S.S. "Roma" while entering the Victoria Dock, that they have made enquiry into the cause of the accident and are informed that it was due to the port bow line breaking through the outrush of water, which was the result of the water in the Dock being on a higher level than the water outside.

Resolution.—Recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Oct. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 8th Oct. 1897.	For week ending 8th Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 8th Oct. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	412	16	507
" out of "	18	414	14	519
" transported	7	253	11	355
" attended to	3	72	1	48
" warped	0	27	0	26

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·903	Calm	2	91·1	52·7	55	...	15·86	−1·19
Sirsa	29·893	NW	5	93·3	59·3	48	...	13·53	+1·06
Delhi	29·882	W	6	90·7	64·9	33	...	20·16	−6·07
Agra	29·877	NW	5	92·0	54·9	46	...	38·53	+11·44
Cawnpore	29·870	ESE	2	92·3	63·0	53	...	23·76	..
Allahabad	29·847	E	4	87·6	74·8	93	0·01	42·87	+6·35
Jhansi	29·835	NW	1	92·2	68·2	29	..	24·62	−12·81
Jacobabad	29·896	WNW	3	98·5	51·6	31	..	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·897	NNE	5	94·3	65·1	73	...	11·80	+5·72
Jeypore	29·940	NW	3	91·1	57·1	47	...	15·33	−11·22
Ajmere	29·973	Calm	2	87·4	52·2	61	...	22·68	+2·79
Deesa	29·921	E	6	94·3	55·3	56	...	21·77	−3·88
Ahmedabad	29·906	ENE	2	95·7	66·6	42	...	30·79	...
Bhuj	29·923	NW	6	95·5	67·4	44	...	13·69	−0·55
Rajkot	29·916	NE	4	92·9	62·1	59	...	37·30	+3·09
Ghadechi	29·880	NW	5	95·1	60·7	48	...	20·09	..
Veraval	29·875	N	8	94·1	68·3	63	...	18·62	..
Neemuch	29·925	NE	5	89·2	55·3	24	...	27·88	−2·62
Indore	29·913	N	3	88·7	54·1	54	...	30·71	−1·93
Saugor	29·867	N	3	85·8	65·6	50	...	38·98	−6·53
Jubbulpore	29·837	NNW	1	81·4	71·6	77	...	46·69	−9·51
Hoshangabad	29·885	Calm	1	83·3	61·8	57	...	48·59	−4·89
Khandwa	29·839	NW	5	92·7	60·6	53	...	25·20	−5·62
Raipur	[illegible]	E	4	[illegible]	73·8	94	0·05	32·72	−15·05
Nagpur	29·820	Calm	8	90·3	73·6	71	0·15	36·02	−9·65
Amraoti	29·857	ESE	3	91·7	72·8	55	..	24·74	−8·61
Akola	29·870	WSW	4	93·9	72·7	51	..	22·81	−10·56
Surat	29·877	N	2	94·7	64·0	62	...	39·02	−6·62
Malegaon	29·900	WSW	7	89·9	58·7	46	...	21·41	−1·17
Bombay	29·865	NNE	9	88·3	73·3	63	..	81·52	+9·85
Poona	29·906	SW	7	89·3	59·4	73	...	23·47	+0·37
Ahmednagar	29·875	NNW	8	87·8	56·9	44	...	18·89	...
Aurangabad	29·879	NE	2	90·3	58·1	31	...	22·94	...
Sholapur	29·856	NNE	7	89·7	66·1	47	...	19·41	−8·94
Ratnagiri	29·853	SSE	4	85·4	69·9	85	..	136·75	+28·83
Belgaum	29·853	Calm	8	94·2	62·3	66	...	41·30	+0·36
Goa	29·860	NW	..	88·1	74·4	91	...	105·97	
Karwar	29·849	E	3	85·8	72·5	89	...	134·69	+14·98
Mangalore	29·867	ESE	2	88·3	72·9	86	...	[illegible]	+15·77
Calicut	29·878	NE	7	87·3	72·0	83	..	144·48	+53·92
Cochin	29·879	NE	M	87·2	74·6	82	...	115·36	+36·92
Bangalore	29·885	WSW	8	82·3	63·3	85	...	33·69	+9·91
Secunderabad	29·792	NW	6	90·7	71·8	79	0·05	13·17	−14·82
Masulipatam	29·782	Calm	4	89·6	76·6	98	0·35	10·29	−10·26
Bellary	29·821	W	7	91·2	75·3	54	...	21·2	+7·64
Cuddapah	29·803	NW	L	94·1	76·3	75	...	27·78	+3·57
Madras	29·794	W	4	96·0	74·5	60	...	27·74	+7·36
Coimbatore	29·860	W	3	90·9	69·1	82	...	10·15	+1·87
Trichinopoly	29·828	WNW	6	92·0	73·4	76	...	25·74	+9·79
Negapatam	29·815	W	6	96·0	76·4	61	...	9·77	−5·71
Colombo	29·888	WSW	10	87·0	78·5	81	..	30·41	+1·67
Aden	29·964	SE	9	88·3	76·4	75	...	0·62	+0·18

In column "Wind (rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Raipur, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum in large excess at Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Akola. The lowest temperature in the shade was 53° at Lahore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola Malegaon, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Nagpur and Masulipatam and a few drops at Raipur, Allahabad and Secunderabad. The depression off the North Coromandel Coast still exists, but is slowly filling up. Local showers are likely at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency and at and about Raipur.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Caledonia, 1,716 tons, Captain A. D Milner, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H. M. Watt, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,205 tons, Captain C H Watkins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong (25th September), with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Lines s. s. Nubia 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Wood, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Liverpool, with a general cargo Miss Cook, Mrs. Cook, and infant, Miss Fraser, Miss Vicker.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (24th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Oliver, Mr Rustomjee as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 752 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (16th October), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs A P de Souza, and two infants, Mr Roberts, Mr Soonderdas Mr Ram Kisson and 606 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull (17th September) with a general cargo, 14 horses, and 46 dogs and the following passengers:—Mr Kendall, Mr Williams, Mrs Wickham, and 4 children The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 19.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Macrae	1665	Elliot	Madras Coast	21-10	F M & Co
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	N F		Do.
C	Naseri	912	Moller	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
F	Kerbella	1458	Boon	Delagoa Bay	1-11	M M & Co
H & J	Liberal	..	Athayde			Portuguese Gun Boat
K	Afghan	1439	Parton	N F		M M & Co
M	Cashmere	1695	Souter	N F		H C Jocomb
N	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nuname	Japan	28-10	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Indravati	513	Kamal	Bhownagar	19-10	S & Co
Satrunjee	547	Busroo	Karachi	19-10	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	18-10	W & A G & Co
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	21-10	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
3	Trieste		Mitis	China	21-10	A L S N Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing			S & Co
16	Caledonia	1717	Milner			K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	19-10	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Murex .... 3534 tons gross .... Graham & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Tokio s	Jones	Hull, Sept 17.
	Nadir s	Elliot	Calcutta, Sept 24.
	Brindisi s	Watkins	Hongkong, Sept 25.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Oct 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Muttra s	Watt	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nubia, Knox, for Liverpool, &c.
" Caledonia, Milner, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tokio, for Hull, &c.
" Kerbella, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—1,900 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Trieste s—576 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 5 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Idzumi Maru s—41 cwt wheat, A Allarackia and Co; 30 cwt sharkfins, K M Jaitha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Idzumi Maru s—300 bales twist, Tricumdas Gordhandas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Merkara s—100 bales cotton, V Ebram and Co; 205 bales cotton, S Sagurmall.

Kerbella s—402 bales cotton, R Kishonlall

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Watson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 5th Dragoon Guards, from leave from England.

Denne, Capt, Bengal, Gordon High, from leave, from England

Broughton, Major, Bengal, 2nd York and Lanc Regt, from leave, from England.

Allen, Lt Col, Punjab, 2nd Sikhs Infy, from furlough, from England.

Barlow, Lt, Punjab, 5th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

Holme, Major, Punjab, Buffs, from leave, from England.

Minchin, Capt, Punjab, Pol Dept, from leave, from England.

Jones, Lt, Punjab, Yorks Regt, from leave, from England.

Hosford, Lt, Punjab, Yorks Regt, from leave, from England.

Alexander, Lt, Punjab, Yorks Regt, from leave, from England.

Woodward, Capt, Punjab, 37th Dogras, from furlough, from England.

Ker, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, from leave, from England.

Paul, Lt, Bo, 26th Bo I, from furlough, from England.

Swayne, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from England.

McCormich, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.

Moore, Brig Surgn Lt Col, Bo, A M S, en route to Deolali, from Poona.

Ogilvie, Capt, Bo, R E, from leave, from England.

Cox, Capt, Ms, 12th M I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Wolseley-Jenkins, Lt Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, off leave, to Secunderabad.

OCTOBER 18.

Kegworth, Lt, Ms, 14th M I to rejoin, to St. Thomas Mount.

Fitzherbert, Lt Col, Bo, H P, to rejoin, to Deolali.

Taylor, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, to join, to Poona.

OCTOBER 19.

Hildebrand, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Igatpuri.

McCormich, Lt, Bo, R E, to join, to Quetta.

Elliott, Lt Col, Bo, 1st Lancers, to rejoin, to Neemuch.

Cox, Capt, Ms, 12th M I, to rejoin, to Rangoon.

Jones, Lt, Punjab, 2nd York Regt, on duty, to Tirah F Force.

Hosford, Lt, Punjab, 2nd York Regt, on duty, to Tirah F Force.

Alexander, Lt, Punjab, 2nd York Regt, on duty, to Tirah F Force.

Woodward, Capt, Punjab, 37th Dogras, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

Ker, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, on duty to Mian Mir.

Denne, Capt, Bengal, D A A G, to rejoin, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. gun drill in the Town Hall Compound, and at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, on Thursday next, at 8-45 p.m.

2. Some alterations having been made in the 40-pr. drill, and the practice season being at hand members are requested to make a point of attending to become acquainted with the alterations.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 13.)

Mr J C Twidell, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr F S Hamilton, Magte and Collr of the third grade, is appointed to the second grade of Dist and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 27th Aug 1897, vice Mr H Cox deceased.

Mr W Maxwell, Jt Magte and Depy Collr on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Bhagalpur.

Mr W Egerton, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Depts, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr C E A W Oldham.

Lieut H K Cox, Bihar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for thirteen months, with effect from the 15th Oct, 1897.

Mr G H P Livesay, Dist Supt of Police, Dinjpur, is transferred to Rangpur.

Mr H A Reily, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Rangpur, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Murshidabad during the absence, on furlough, of Mr G P Graham, or until further orders.

Mr F Boxwell, Asst Supt of Police, Champaran, is transferred to Mymensingh.

The services of Mr C E Ezechiel, Asst Supt of Police Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

LATEST intelligence about the unlucky Ranavalona, the deposed Queen of Madagascar, is to the effect that since her conversion to Roman Catholicism she has been such a regular attendant at the Cathedral at Reunion that the Government have informed her that she is to remain away, unless she receives special permision to go to church. The explanation given for this curious order is that Ranavalona was too much given to self-adornment, and to the putting on of gaudy raiment.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Pound, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, one Colt's lightning repeater, one miniature Martini, iron safe brass bedstead, pictures, carpets, flower vases, &c., the property of the late Mr. Tighe.
The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Messrs. Gaddum & Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, one first rate cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, pictures, one first rate pneumatic tyred bicycle by "Rambler," &c., &c., the property of A. Clarke, Esq.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. DACMAR, consisting of bamboo art furniture, teapoys, lamp stands, &c., one, two, three, and four light hanging lamps, handsome table and wall lamps, standard telescopic lamps, iron tables for lamps, glassware, crockery ware, and enamelled ware, &c., &c.
The above is now on view and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab, about 14 1 goes in single harness and Saddle.
1 C. B. chesnut poney, 13-3, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle very quiet.
1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, gentleman and lady's saddles, sets of harness, one handsome strong-built dog-cart etc., etc., the property of C. L. WEBER Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On Saturday, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Bhawani Crishnaje, the following landed property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying, and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under old No. 220 and now under Ward D. N. 401 and street No. 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 316 and new No. A 2111, old Survey No. 586, and new Survey No. 2-7903, and containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Temple of Shri Vithoba and Shiva, on the west formerly by the cart of the late Antonio de Gao but now by the house of Mayana Naikin, on the north formerly by the house and ground of Vithoba Ramji and Ramchander Maneckjee, but now by a public passage, and on the south partly by the temple of Vithoba Rakhmajee and partly by a public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Furniture, etc, of the late Rai Bahadur Lachmansing Zavsing advertised to take place this day is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ERSKINE ROAD, OPPOSITE NULL BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the late Hajee Ally Hajee Sooleman Mistry, the mortgagee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of June, 1896, the following property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, hereditaments, and premises built thereon, situate and being at Erskine Road, without the Fort, and in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under collector's old No. 2267-2796, new No. 2335, old Survey No. 1697, and new Survey No. 803 and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west, by the property of Bora Rassooljee Bhathiara, on the north by the said Erskine Road, and on the south by the Bora Street, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6455 and 6798, and Street No. 12 to 14, 46, 50 and 52, Bora Street, and 179 and 191 Erskine Road, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ally Hajee Sooleman Mistry, deceased.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH CHANDELIERS AND FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., a invoice of gilt decorated chandeliers and wall chandeliers pier glasses, glass tables, flower stands, tiger figures, Italian vases, Bohemian glass table ornaments, table fountains, large size musical box, leather bags, portmanteaus, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, velvet piled bussels carpets, satsuma jars and vases, books, a large collection of choice plants in pots, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY USED AS TANNERY AT DHARAVI.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Tyeb Hajee Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in one lot, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned three pieces of land with the messuages, building factory, and chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6342, 6315, and 6316 and Street Nos. 211, 204, and 205, and used as a Tannery.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Tocca ground or land with compound standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, fronting on the southern side of the Dharavi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6, 11, 13, 16, and 30, consisting by admeasurement 4,247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Nagu Patel, partly by the ground of Warati Appa, and partly by the ground of Haree Sawanonbi, on the west partly by the ground of Mahadevrao Basker and partly by the ground of Aitwar Faram, on the north, partly by the ground of Allipodia and Company and partly by the ground of Ancia Frances, and on the south partly by the ground of Antone Keirut Bhundaree and partly by the ground of Miguel Doming Bhundaree.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or vacant ground of Tocca, situate at Dharavi fronting on the southern side of the said Dharavi Road, within the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3, Collector's new No. 15755, and new Survey No. 1-305, containing by admeasurement 474 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Peerbhoy Damjee, partly by the ground of Ismail Gool Mahomed and partly by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the west partly by the ground of Heerjee Khimjee, partly by the ground of Sheetaram Narayen, and partly by the ground of Damodher Dewjee, and on the north by the ground of the said Damodher Dewjee.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of Tocca land or ground, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, on the southern side of Dharavi Road, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17 and 39, Collector's new Nos. 15793 and 15827, and new Survey No. 4-239, containing by admeasurement 610 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed and Company, on the west partly by the ground of St. Michael's Church, and partly, by the ground of Nagia Jasking and Kutirga Hawalia, and on the south by the ground of Yadeo Bhikajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE
of valuable household furniture,
also Paris made furniture,
victoria, horse, saddlery, pneumatic bicycle,
the property of
MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI de BELTY.
French Consul,
at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
On SATURDAY, 30th October, 1897.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. P. F. Gallagher, consisting of—
English chest of drawers, sofa, teapoy, whatnot, mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wearing apparel, 1 old watch, diamond, pearl, emerald and turquoise rings, coral earrings, napkin rings, &c.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

NOTES;
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, 1 & 1, Postage half-anna.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

R. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOW READY.
In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.
Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEMPORARY MANGALORE TILED WOODEN OFFICES.

By order of F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.I.E., Architect, &c., &c. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., at Apollo Bunder, (opposite the Yacht Club), the whole of the materials of the temporary Mangalore-tiled wooden office.
Also at 4-45 p.m. at Church Gate, (Queen's Road), opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Church Gate Station, for removal, the whole of the materials of the temporary Mangalore-tiled wooden office.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THISDAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods, twists, ect:—
1 lot of grey piece goods, consisting of shirtings, jacconets, mulls, &c.
1 lot of white piece goods, consisting of shirtings, nainsooks, jacconets, mulls, satin, stripes, &c.
On account of the concerned—
7971-4 and 8138-62—30 bales grey shirtings, 33 by 37½, No 1234, 7½ lbs.
7786-30 and 8544-6—8 bales grey shirtings, 36 by 38, No. B. C. 574, 8 lbs.
11 bales Isinglass.
80 boxes manilla cheroots.
1 case wax.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Goculdas Vullubhdas—
G V 110-475—1 case brocades.
G V 239 378 88—1 case border prints.
G P 683 610—1 case cord stripes.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Damoder Pragjee—
D P 6027—7 cases sateens.
D P 6163—19 „ „

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 15-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. The market rate of discount was advanced 1-8 per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 5-8 per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 27 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York, also, the metal was unchanged in value at 58¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. lower, at 4·84½ dollars. The quotations for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities in London remained at £63 3-16. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 3 11-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday at 103; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18½.

Yellow Guzerat Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 44½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, October-November shipment, to Havre, tone of the market quiet; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 42s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to Antwerp, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals easier. Sales 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 11-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. both lower in all positions, the extreme quotation being 3½d. for October and February-March deliveries. The Manchester market was steady.

A decline of 1-8 cent. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday; and Futures were 9 points lower for January, and 10 points down for April, at 6·07 cents, and 6·18 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 69,000 bales, and the following comparison is now given between the arrivals this year and those in the two preceding seasons in the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	69,000	65,000	64,000
Two days' do.	116,000	118,000	108,000
From 1st proximo	1,501,000	1,773,000	1,164,000

Our local market for the staple has been weaker again to-day, but no actual transactions have been reported. There have been buyers of Broach at Rs. 82 and of Bengals at Rs. 142 for March and January delivery, respectively; but in sellers. "Fine" Broach has been sold by a European firm for March delivery, at Rs. 185. Ready old stuff moves slowly, local spinners being the only buyers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,797	bales.
Wheat	5,515	cwts.
Linseed	1,932	„
Rapeseed	1,609	„
Rice	3,556	„
Gingellyseed	5,399	„
Castorseed	4,113	„

FREIGHTS.—This market is quiet but steady; but quotations generally are unchanged, no important business having been done to-day to test them.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a little business having been reported at 1s. 3 5-8d. for ready Wire Transfer. Mercantile Bills have been scarce again, a moderate amount of this class of Paper having been placed at 1s. 3¾d., the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 25-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·66	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day and the rate for 3½ per Cents both for Money and Account have receded 1-16th per cent., say to 97 3-8 in both positions, Threes being quoted at 92, nominal.

SHARES have been almost without movement, the only changes which we have to report in our quotations this evening being an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Queen, as far as Mill scrip is concerned. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, and Bank of Bengal Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 1,345, and Rs. 1,225, respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 6-32
The Manchester Market has been	steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	162	191	9	414
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,14,890	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 12 weeks	10,89,890	11,66,347	45,580	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,675	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry do.	230	301	14	518
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,06,581	36,268	18,71,479

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 61,653
Increase to date .... „ 1,66,839

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 11th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	766	14	3,361

Increase for the week ....Rs. 203
Decrease to date .... „ 582

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches	29·837
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	69·9
Relative humidity of Air	·690
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	73·9
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	210

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 18.

10 p.m.	78·2

TUESDAY.—OCT. 19.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·9
6 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SAKLATWALLA—October 19, at Khetwady, Main Road, 10th Lane, Bombay, Sheerinbai, beloved wife of Jehangeerji Edulji Saklatwalla, Pay Clerk, G. I. P. Railway, and daughter of the late Shapurji Dorabji Saklatwalla. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McMILLAN—October 14, at Lahore, the wife of J. McMillan of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JONES—October 10, killed whilst patrolling near Jamrud, Captain T. F. N. Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards.
SPALL—October 10, at Hyderabad, Sindh, after a very short illness, Sergeant Arthur Spall, 47th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1897.

WHILE plague is less prevalent in Bombay than it was two months ago, the returns from the Mofussil are very disquieting, the total number of deaths being greater last week than in any week since May 14, when the returns were abnormally swelled by the virulence of the outbreak in Cutch Mandvie. In the week ending May 7th, the deaths reached a total of 2,007—a figure which included not only a large mortality in the Cutch port, but also in the province of Sind, which has been free from the disease for fully two months. From the first week in May, there was a steady and progressive decline of the mortality from plague until the first week in July, when only 64 deaths were registered, and only nine districts were reported to be affected. In the two following weeks the deaths were 103 and 94, respectively, and then came the news that the plague was recurring in Poona and was spreading to many places in the Satara and Poona districts, including the sanitarium of Lanowli. By the first week in August the deaths had risen to 222, and some cases were detected in Surat, which had hitherto remained almost entirely free from the epidemic. It was just at this critical juncture that the local Government had to dispense with many of the medical officers employed upon plague duty, for military service in consequence of the frontier operations. The medical staff was seriously depleted, important posts till then held by commissioned officers being assigned to members of the subordinate service, whose places were either filled by students of medical colleges or else remained vacant. At the time we pointed out the grave danger attendant upon a diminution of the medical staff just when the epidemic was so unmistakably reasserting itself. The doctors sent out from England on special plague duty had meanwhile returned, but the Bombay Government, realising the danger to which we drew attention, applied to the Secretary of State for the services of another batch of doctors, and as a result fourteen medical practitioners, together with twelve trained nurses, are on their way to Bombay by the in-coming mail steamer. This help will be of great value, but is not adequate to meet the requirements of the situation, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the improved condition of affairs on the frontier will soon permit of the return to civil duty of many doctors now with the troops.

The prospect in the Mofussil for the ensuing cold weather is the reverse of cheering. The plague mortality which in the second week in September had risen to 798, has since gone on increasing, and last week 1,149 deaths were registered. An increase at the rate of 115 per week at a time when the cold season is approaching is a very serious matter, especially as the presence of the disease in an epidemic form is not confined to one district or even to one division. Neither is its virulence restricted to districts which have hitherto been let off lightly. For instance, in the city of Poona, where in March last as many as 217 deaths were reported in a single week, the mortality is quite as high as it was in April and May. The deaths there from plague during the last three weeks have risen from 74 to 110, from 110 to 143, and last week to 191, the mortality from other causes, being so exceptionally high as to lead to the suspicion that some cases of plague remain undetected. Some of the troops have been moved out of barracks and are camped out, and preventive measures are being most thoroughly applied in the city and its suburbs. In the Poona district the havoc now being wrought by plague is far greater than was the case when the disease was originally spread by refugees from the Deccan capital and from Bombay. Since the recrudescence of the pestilence in the district there have been over 500 deaths in the Kirkee cantonment and 190 at Lanowli. Still more serious is the position in the Satara collectorate. Up to April 16th, 71 indigenous and 57 imported cases had ended fatally there, and with the exception of three additions in the list of imported cases these figures remained unaltered until the week ending July 16th, when the number of indigenous fatal cases rose to 85. The increase, gradual at first, has continued and been steadily augmented until last week it reached the high figure of 617, bringing up the total mortality in the zilla to 3,920. The epidemic is most prevalent in the Karad Taluka, over eleven hundred deaths having occurred in the town of that name alone, and scarcely a village in the area has escaped from paying heavy tribute to the dreaded enemy. In Sholapur, despite the undermining influence on the public health of the scarcity so severely felt there, only ten fatal indigenous cases had occurred up to the last week in September, when an outbreak was discovered in the zilla town, where 16 deaths have already occurred. The leaders of the people are to be congratulated upon the readiness with which they have come forward to assist the authorities in dealing with the enemy now within the gate. The vigorous measures that have been taken by the authorities themselves, although they undoubtedly entail inconvenience, if not actual hardship upon the people, will save a great deal of distress and suffering in the end.

Another place where very rigorous measures have been applied is the ancient town visited by Lord Sandhurst on Monday. The district of Surat suffered severely from the importation of the disease in the first instance, and it says much for the vigilance of the authorities that the city itself, although in an insanitary condition, has remained practically exempt for so long a time. But there is now no doubt as to Surat being in the grip of the enemy. No less than 42 deaths were reported there last week, bringing up the total to 205. There is an uneasy suspicion that this number does not really represent the actual mortality, and that concealment of cases has occurred, but to meet such deception Mr. Moore is putting into force the penal powers given under the Epidemic Diseases Act. In the Nasik district, a welcome diminution of plague cases is reported from Igatpuri, where no less than 469 deaths have taken place to date. But the occurrence of three indigenous cases, all ending fatally, at Nasik itself is a reminder that places which have escaped contagion month after month are by no means safe while the disease is prevalent anywhere in the neighbourhood. The districts which have hitherto remained entirely immune from non-imported fatal cases are Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and the Mahi Kantha Agency. But the appearance of plague at Nasik should serve as a reminder to the authorities in those districts that no steps that may hitherto have been taken to keep out the disease can be relaxed with safety. The pestilence became rooted in Cutch months after its original appearance, and although it no longer prevails at Mandvie, the best efforts of the Durbar have failed in uprooting it from the State generally. More than one-eighth of the total plague mortality of the Presidency has occurred there. The town of Palanpur and certain places in Baroda are also still subject to the disease. The presence of plague in so large an area as we have indicated points very clearly to the necessity of some stricter method of preventing importations into Bombay by rail, upon the lines proposed by Sir James Campbell. The city has now only about five deaths daily from the disease—some of them imported,—but unless the utmost vigilance is exercised in this matter there may be an increase in these figures in the cold weather with a corresponding injury to commerce.

A REMARKABLE and it is to be feared only a too typical case of torture by the Native police to elicit evidence, has been heard in Satara, with the result that two Constables have been sentenced to death for the murder of one of the victims, and the Chief and the Head Constable to a long term of transportation for abetment. The facts were of the simplest, and though there were inevitable discrepancies of evidence on minor points, it was cogent and strong on those which were decisive as to the guilt of the accused. On the 1st September, a girl sleeping in the house of her father in the village of Meni, not far from Islampur, was robbed of a gold ornament, of the value of ten rupees. Information was given to the authorities, and police officers were sent the same day to the village to make inquiries. The Chief Constable, a Hindu, named Rajaram Mulji, and the Head Constable, a Mussulman, Jhalim Khan Mogal Jan, appear to have remained in a Chowdi, the Ninai Temple, supervising the investigations, but taking no active part in the operation of torture to extort confession, carried out by two policemen, named, respectively, Ganu Mahadu and Rama Babaji. The next day (Thursday, September 2nd), at 4 p.m., the police went to the house of a Mahar, named Bhagnak, for two of his sons, Sadu and Ishwara, who, with two other Mahars, also sent for, were suspected of the theft. They were questioned, but denied all knowledge of the affair. In the evening they were allowed to return to their home for the evening meal. They were then called away to the Chowdi, and detained for the night and the next day, but returned for their meals. After Friday, Sadu was seen by his father no more. He was then in good health a strong well nourished man, twenty-five years of age. There was no evidence against him; that was admitted by the Chief Constable. He was taken away by two Constables—not to the Chowdi, but to the hill side. The next morning the father went to inquire for him, and the two constables themselves said that he was missing, and they did not know where he was. Two other men told the father that the police had beaten Sadu to death, and threw him in the well; but he did not believe them till he heard his wife coming down the hill, screaming out that her son was in the well. Bhagnak ran to the well, and seeing his son's blanket on the ground ten or fifteen feet from the brink and the grass trampled down, he guessed that his son was drowned. He in his turn raised an outcry, and people assembled, while he ran to Islampur to make a complaint to the Mamlatdar. His statement was immediately taken down in writing. His sons, Ishwara and Ganu, accompanied him to Islampura. They had both been beaten by the two Constables, and bore the marks of blows on their back and shoulders. Ishwara remained for a day in the hospital on account of his injuries. His statement is that Sadu and he were called out from their father's house on the Saturday morning before daybreak, and taken to the Chowdi, and then to a nulla. He was first beaten by the two sepoys with whips. He fell down; and lying still he feigned death.

They then proceeded to beat Sadu with sticks, and then carried him to the well, and when daylight came he was thrown into it. Ishwara then proceeded to Islampura and saw the Mamlatdar. Ganu was also beaten by the Constables to make him confess that his brothers had stolen the girl's ornament. The police were in no hurry to get the body of Sadu out of the well, which had been long disused and surrounded by bushes. All that was effected on the Saturday was the procuring of a long bamboo and the making of a hook by the village blacksmith, by which it was ascertained that the body of Sadu was really in the water. Nightfall supervened, and the raising of the body was deferred till Sunday. A panch was called, and a very perfunctory examination was made, certain grave injuries passing unnoticed. An attempt to remove the body was resisted successfully by the mother. It was determined to await the arrival of the Mahalkari on the following day to hold an inquest. On Monday, when the body was much decomposed, it was removed to Islampura for an autopsy. The hospital assistant found wounds and injuries, some of a very grave nature, but the state of putrefaction in which the body then was rendered it difficult to ascertain their exact cause. Death might have been due to drowning; sand was found under the nails of hands and feet. The Chief Constable, who sent the body in charge of the two police Constables, reported to the Magistrate that the deceased Sadu "was found in a well on the fifth, where he is said to have committed suicide by drowning himself. It is said that he was alleged to have committed a robbery, and so for fear of being caught, he might have drowned himself under water. There are marks of injuries on the body, caused probably by the eating of some animals." When examined by the Court, the Chief Constable stated that he heard that Sadu had committed suicide from the deceased's father, who said that he drowned himself because his name was mentioned in connection with the robbery. This, of course, was pure fiction. The Chief Constable also told the Court that he felt no surprise at Sadu's drowning himself, though there was no evidence against him, for such cases occur daily—people committing suicide out of fear.

Such were the proved facts. The Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, had the assistance of two Assessors, Mr. D. R. Abhyankar and Mr. R. Gokhale, in trying the prisoners. The defence was that the case was one of suicide, the injuries to the body being caused by the probing of the well with a bamboo, and the hook used in bringing the body to the surface. There are undoubted discrepancies in the evidence. The Assessors, without giving any reasons, said that the accused were not guilty. The Judge pronounced the two Constables guilty of murder and the Chief and Head Constables of abetment of causing hurt to extort confessions from Sadu and his brother. The Constables were sentenced to death; their superiors to ten and seven years' consolidated transportation. All the Constables were of good caste; the deceased was a Mahar, that is to say an out-caste. Whether that circumstance influenced more or less unconsciously the opinion of the Assessors, we cannot of course undertake to say. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that there will be the same unanimity of protest in the Native Press at the setting aside of the opinion of the Assessors by the Judge, which was so noticeable in the other *causes celebres* held in Satara a few weeks since. The accused are not writers in the vernacular press, but policemen found guilty of torturing, and of murdering, an out-caste in order to obtain a confession in a trumpery case of theft. When such drastic measures are resorted to to discover who stole an ornament worth ten rupees, the presumption must be that this traditional method of obtaining evidence must still survive in something of its pristine force. Chief Constables and those who aspire to rise to that grade must be very deeply attached to that summary procedure when they can resort to it openly, in defiance of the law. It would really seem as if they, too, had come to the conclusion that in a righteous cause—the quest for guilt—it would be merely acting the part of a frog in a well to take thought of Penal Codes, or the maxims of morality in East or West. However this may be, the sequel shows that it is quite as dangerous for policemen as for anyone else to break the law, and that torturing persons suspected of petty thefts may involve penalties far more heavy than attempting to excite disaffection against the Government. Two Government employes are under sentence of death for killing a Mahar, and two others are sent to the Andamans for ten years for abetting the torture of Mahars. This is a lesson in the impartiality of the law which deserves recognition. It is also worth noting as a sign of the times, that when the parents of Sadu learned his fate they at once raised a hue and cry against the police who had done him to death. The law was set in motion by an outcaste. The mother of the accused determinedly and defiantly "obstructed" the design of the four police officers to remove the body before the inquest was held, and she gained her point. The incident is as good an illustration as could be found of Mr. Lee-Warner's thesis that the great achievement of the Queen's reign in India is that it has for the first time in Indian history familiarised the people of this country with the idea of equal law, the same for the rich and poor, for the strong and the weak.

THE work of the Tirah Expedition has commenced, and the Afridis and Orakzais have received their first defeat. Our telegrams, yesterday, gave currency to a report that an Afridi lashkar was marching to the Khanki Valley to join the Orakzais, who were busily engaged fortifying their villages commanding the Chagru Kotal. The further delay in the departure of our troops, which was foretold, did not occur, and as the telegrams from our special correspondent informed us yesterday, a smart engagement took place on Monday morning, forty or fifty miles away from Kohat, at a point which Sir Power Palmer, the Commandant of the Line of Communication, had reached the previous day. It seems that the position of the tribesmen interfered with road-making, and General Lockhart determined at all events to move the men who obstructed it. For this purpose the attack was ordered. The Second Division of the force was employed, the first Brigade under Brigadier-General Kempster, D.S.O., and the second under Brigadier-General Westmacott, C.B. The enemy had taken up a strong position on the heights, as was announced to be their intention. General Westmacott led the frontal attack with the Scottish Borderers and Gurkha rifles, the Northamptons and 36th Sikhs being held in reserve, while General Kempster's men, the Gordon Highlanders, Dorsets, 2nd Gurkhas, and 15th Sikhs undertook the flank movements, the whole operations being undertaken under cover of the guns of two Mountain Batteries. For some time they appear to have made a show of resistance, for our losses included two killed and thirteen wounded—among the former being Major R. D. Jennings-Bramly, of the Gordon Highlanders. During the fire the sturdy little Gurkhas of the 1st Battalion 3rd Rifle Regiment, led by two of their own officers, had been scaling the heights above the Chagru Kotal. But the moment they showed themselves at the foot of the crest on which the Orakzais' sungars had been erected, the enemy, estimated at six thousand strong, took to their heels and fled. Their losses are not yet stated, but it would appear that from General Kempster they received very rough handling.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Croly, Medical Officer, returned to Bombay from Surat, yesterday morning, by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road station, where his Excellency was met by Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, of the C. I. Department, Mr. Ghellabhoy Harridas, and Khan Bahadur M. D. Doctor, of the Railway Police. The Governor, in company of Dr. Croly, drove to the Government House, Malabar Hill. The arrival was private. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Croly, visited the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital at 5-30, yesterday evening, and expressed himself pleased with what he saw.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co. inform us that, according to the telegraphic advice received to-day from Hongkong, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 1,700 bales. Exchange on Bombay Rs. 150. Malwa:—prices have gone down 40 dollars since those advised by the last mail.

MR. H. S. BARNES, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, has foregone his intention to apply for leave.

SIR A. C. TALBOT and party returned to Srinagar from Islamabad on Wednesday. They have had good sport, having bagged 13 fine bears.

DR. A. DEAN, of Kashmir, has been informed that his services will not now be required on the frontier.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Cretan question is again becoming prominent.

The Sultan is indisposed to withdraw the Turkish troops from the Island, and insists on the Governor being an Ottoman subject.

It is believed that the Powers will unitedly adhere to their original programme of complete autonomy.

Meanwhile, the Mussalman Cretans are becoming seriously unruly.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT ALEXANDRIA.

Five British men-of-war have arrived at Alexandria.

The Khedive has exchanged visits with the Admiral.

THE LOSS OF THE TRITON.

One hundred and fifty of those on board the Spanish steamer Triton were drowned.

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

Mr. Morley, in a letter to the *Times*, replying to Lord Northbrook, maintains the charge of breach of faith on the part of the Indian Government regarding Chitral, and declares that the tribes are obliged to acquiesce in the permanent right of way.

Mr. Morley adds that the subsequent behaviour of some of the tribes does not affect the charge that the terms of the Viceroy's Proclamation is only one of the elements of the mischievous reversal of the policy of 1885.

T. E. LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

THE DEPARTURE TO MAHABLESHWAR.

H. E. VISITS SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCT. 19.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst proceeds to Mahableshwar to-morrow morning, by the 7-15 train, accompanied by Major Owen, Military Secretary, and Surgeon-Major Croly, who arrives from Bombay by the early morning train.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst proceeds to Sholapur in a few days, accompanied by Captain Berkely-Levett, who goes to Bombay on the 21st, ultimately going to Mahableshwar at the end of the month.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. J. N. EDGE.

The funeral of Lieutenant J. N. Edge. took place, this morning, at Sholapur Road cemetery. A good muster of officers of all ranks in the station were present, including General Duncan, General Caldecott, and Colonels of most Regiments in the Garrison.

Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel Edge, uncle of the deceased, was chief mourner with Colonel Eagar, of the deceased's Regiment, the Royal Irish Rifles; while 200 men of the Regiment attended under Major Brown, also the Bands of the Irish Rifles and the Durhams, and the Bugles Band of the Irish Rifles. The Durhams' Band played Beethoven's funeral march, and the Irish Rifles the dead march. The firing party of 50 men was under Lieutenant Spedding.

The funeral service was read by Rev. Bruce Horne, [illegible] after the usual volleys were fired, the Band played "Thy Will be Done."

A number of wreaths were placed on the coffin.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

The Poona cantonment had 20 fresh cases to-day with 14 deaths. The total, including the villages surrounding Poona, was 44, with 30 deaths. In Poona city there were 41 cases with 31 deaths. The total mortality was 51.

In the General Plague Hospital 258 cases remain to-day; 47 cases in the Mahomedan Hospital, and 46 cases in the Hindu Hospital.

The new cases in the hospital comprised 20 from Poona city, 6 from the Cantonment, and one from the 19th Bombay Infantry.

RECONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS ON THE MARINE LINES.

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

The Government of India have agreed to the provision of Quarters for certain R. I. M. officers' buildings to be reconstructed on the Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE STEAMER JUBA.

The East African Protectorate steamer Juba proceeds to Bombay next January for repairs at the Government Dock.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry, acts as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, during Major Campbell's absence on field Service.

Dr. Anderson, lately acting Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, joins the R. I. M. S. Investigator as Surgeon Naturalist, vice Grant, relieved.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins and Surgeon-Captain Hudson, both of Bombay Establishment, also of Surgeon-Captains Grainger, Brown, and Green, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PESTILENCE SPREADING.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT JULLUNDER.

LAHORE, OCT. 19.

Plague of the worst type is reported from Jullunder District, in the village of Khatkar of Mawoshahr Tehsil.

Twenty-five persons were reported to be seized with the symptoms which did not at first indicate that it was really the preliminary to an outbreak of the dreaded epidemic. The Civil Surgeon, after a careful investigation, pronounced it to be genuine bubonic plague.

Eight of those attacked have since died; twenty-three seizures and 8 deaths were reported by the police on 17th October, but 26 deaths are now reported on the 18th October.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, Dr. James, has been ordered to the spot at once, and leaves immediately. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe, Sanitary Commissioner, has also gone down to thoroughly investigate the cause of the outbreak. Vigorous steps are being taken to prevent the malady from spreading.

The epidemic, it is believed, has been conveyed from Hardwar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca (extra) left here, to-day, [illegible] direct.

COLOMBO, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning, from Bombay.

Mail steamer Valetta, from Aden, and Rosetta from Bombay, arrived.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from China, arrived.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

ACTION ON THE SAMANA RANGE.

GURKHA PLUCK.

MAJOR JENNINGS-BRAMLY KILLED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHINOWRI, OCT. 18.

The first action in the Tirah campaign has been fought, and the enemy, numbering 6,000, utterly defeated. This morning, Major-General Sir Power Palmer, commanding the Line of Communications, Brigadier-General Westmacott, and Brigadier-General Kempster, with their Brigades, the first and second of the Second Division, attacked Mareeksuk above the Chagru Kotal.

The frontal attack was led by General Westmacott, with the 3rd Gurkhas, supported by the King's Own Scottish Borderers, with the Northamptonshire Regiment in reserve.

They attacked the heights commanding the Kotal on the left, which were strongly held by a body of at least 6,000 of the enemy. The attack was made under cover of fire of No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., and No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery. The ground was very steep, but the flanking movements by General Kempster's Brigade were carried out in excellent style and time.

The enemy left the position just as the 3rd Gurkhas had reached the foot of the crest within 200 yards of their sungars.

Our losses were two killed and thirteen wounded.

The 21st Madras Pioneers and the Sarmur Sappers made a road from the Kotal into the Khanki Valley.

The 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas advanced from position to position without the slightest hesitation. They were led in splendid style by Captain V. A. Ormsby and Captain Champain, of General Kempster's Brigade.

Major R. D. Jennings-Bramly, of the Gordon Highlanders, General Westmacott's Brigade, was killed.

He was a comparatively young officer, with only eighteen years' service, having joined the Army in 1879.

THE FIGHT AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

General Lockhart, yesterday, despatched a force under General Palmer from Shinowri to attack the Dargai and clear the west flank of the Chagru defile and enable road-making to continue. It advanced at dawn in two Columns, General Westmacott commanding the direct attack with the 9th Mountain Battery, Scottish Borderers, Northamptons, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, and 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, while Colonel Kempster led the flank attack with the 3rd Brigade main column, strengthened by the 8th Mountain Battery and 4th Madras Sappers. The operations were completely successful, though the position held by the enemy was most difficult of access. The enemy were dispersed, and Dargai was captured and the defences demolished by noon, General Kempster's flanking force arriving in time to inflict loss on the retreating enemy. Our losses were: Killed, two Gurkhas; wounded, twelve Gurkhas, and two privates of the Borderers.

The Northamptons and the 9th Mountain Battery then took up a position on the Samana Suk, One-tree Hill, the remainder of General Westmacott's column being detained near Dargai to co-operate with General Kempster's Brigade in punishing the Alikhels west of the Changru defile.

About half-past three in the afternoon, after the retreating defenders of Dargai had completely disappeared, a large Orakzai-Afridi force which had assembled at Khangarbur, on the Khanki river, on hearing the firing marched with great rapidity up the lateral valleys to the scene of operations, and fell on our force, General Kempster's column receiving the brunt of the attack. Very severe fighting occurred, but both Native and British troops behaved splendidly and drove off the enemy, inflicting heavy loss upon them, despite the difficult nature of the ground to be worked over.

Our casualties were:—Officers killed, Major Jennings-Bramly, Gordon Highlanders; wounded—Lieutenant Pears, Scottish Rifles, temporarily attached to the Gordons.

British Rank-and-file—Killed, one private of the Borderers; wounded, sixteen privates of the Gordons and four privates, Borderers. Native Ranks—Killed, private, 3rd Gurkhas, and three privates, 15th Sikhs; wounded—fourteen Gurkhas and thirteen Sikhs. Three dhoolie bearers were also wounded.

Shinowri was absolutely unmolested. The defences of several villages on the way were destroyed, and the Rear-guard returned to camp at nearly midnight, after being under arms from early morning.

AMBUSHED NEAR JAMRUD.

A Reconnaissance, consisting of two Squadrons, 9th Bengal Lancers, under Captain Brasier-Creagh, was ambushed in the hills near Jamrud, yesterday. Our losses were:—Killed, one Native officer and fourteen Sowars, and twenty-one horses; wounded—three Sowars and four horses.

LATER.

Three of Captain Brasier-Creagh's Lancers who were reported dead came in this (Tuesday) morning; thus reducing the number supposed to be killed to eleven.

It seems Captain Brasier-Creagh's Squadrons returned by the same valley by which they had entered the hill; and the enemy, who had seen them pass, lay in wait to intercept them on the way back.

Four Companies of the Inniskillings, two Companies 9th Gurkhas, and one Squadron 9th Bengal Lancers left Bara, at 4 o'clock, this morning, to see if they could discover any more of those missing.

THE ACTION AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LAHORE, OCT. 19.

The Dargai Ridge, commanding the road from Chagru Kotal to Karapa, which has been held by the enemy for the past few days, was, yesterday, taken by our troops advancing from Shinowri, after some hours' shelling by Nos. 8 and 9 Mountain Batteries, which had taken up a position on the Chagru Kotal. A front and flank attack was delivered by the Brigades under Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Kempster, and the Northamptonshire Regiment. The enemy did not await the bayonet. Their loss is not known, but 9 were found killed. The operations were watched by Sir William Lockhart and Sir Richard Udny, and their respective staffs, from the Samana Suk, which is a ridge on the east of Chagru Kotal and immediately opposite the Dargai ridge, from which the enemy were expelled.

The village of Dargai has been burnt. The position held by the enemy was an exceedingly strong one, and it was expected to have been more stubbornly contested. It is probable that no resistance will be offered to the occupation of Karappa by our troops on the 20th.

GENERAL BLOOD'S FORCE.

THE SALARZAIS COMING TO TERMS.

General Blood's camp, at Camp Matashah, in the Salarzai Valley, was olny disturbed by a few harmless shots. The force there is now rationed to the 25th, and is fully equipped with warm clothing. It is reported that some Mamunds came over here to try and stir up strife; but that, failing in this, they have put picquets on the hills between their own valley and this to prevent their fellow tribesmen coming over here unless the Salarzais determine to make a decent show. This they do not apparently intend doing, as a portion of the Lower Salarzai Jirga are in camp, and a Jirga of the Upper Salarzais as reported to be coming in yesterday. Should this turn out correct, General Blood may expect to move in two or three days' time, and proceed to impose terms of peace on some other of the many tribes which took part in the attack on Malakhand and Chakdara.

THE AMBUSCADE NEAR JAMRUD.

A Reconnaisance of two Squadrons of the 9th Bengal Lancers proceeded from Bara towards Mamani yesterday through a misconception of the orders. The force got entangled in the rills, and was ambuscaded whilst retiring.

Our losses were one Native officer, 14 Sowars, and 21 horses killed; and 3 Sowars and 4 horses wounded.

THE ACTION ON THE SAMANA.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 19.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Fort Lockhart, 18th October, states:—The village of Dargai and a spur over looking the Chagru Kotal, whence the enemy had been annoying the working-parties on the Chagru Kotal Road, was successfully attacked, and carried to-day. The Northampton Regiment and No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., left, at 5 a.m, to join General Westmacott at Chagru Kotal, who brought with him the K. O. S. B.'s, 1-3rd Gurkhas, and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, the 36th Sikhs remaining here with the 2-2nd Gurkhas.

Sir Power Palmer directed the whole operation, and himself with General Kempster's Brigade and one Mountain Battery of the 2nd Division, made a wided tour with very difficult climbing to reach Dargai, and attacked in the rear and flank. General Westmacott's guns opened fire from Chagru Kotal at 9 a.m., whilst the Infantry and 1-3rd Gurkhas were leading, and then the K. O. S. B.'s and the Northamptons, who were in reserve, ascended the steep spur. The Infantry opened fire at 11 a.m.

The enemy were not in force, but were in very strong position, and had sungars covering the narrow precipitous mountain path. The Gurkhas advanced unflinchingly and carried the crest at noon, led by Colonel Pulley, and continued their advance on the village, which was seized and the defences burnt.

Our casualties are:—1-3rd Gurkhas—2 sepoys killed, and 11 wounded. K. O. S. B.'s—2 men wounded. The enemy had 9 killed, but their other casualties are not known.

The force under Sir Power Palmer's immediate command then caught the enemy retiring, and inflicted a severe loss, with only one casualty on our side amongst the 1-2nd Gurkhas, and gained a position commanding the Khanki Valley.

The troops will return to Shinowri and Fort Lockhart, this evening, and not hold on to the position, where water is probably very scarce.

Sir William Lockhart and staff watched the operations which apperently took place just as ordered from the Samana, from the hill everlooking Chagru Kotal.

THE ZAWE COLUMN.

Datta Khel, 18th October.—The Zawe Column returned yesterday, nda reaches Sheranni to-day. The country in the Shawal Valley and near Jurbaz is described as a charming, broad, easy Valley, at an elevation of over 7,000 feet with pine woods up the sides of the hills. A survey party ascended Shaidar day before yesterday, whence a good view was obtained, and the work done in Shawal was connected up with triangulated points visiole from that peak.

GRAIN FOR CHITRAL GARRISON.

The last consignment of grain completing the supplies of the Chitral Garrison for the ensuing twelve months is now well on its way from India to its destination.

THE ACTION AT THE UBLAN PASS.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief a despatch from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, of the action at the Ublan Pass on 27th August, 1897.

The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his approbation of the conduct of the troops during the operation.

From Major-General G. de C. Morton, C. B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward herewith a report from Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, giving details of the action of the Ublan Pass on the 27th August, 1897, and to request that Government may be pleased to treat the same as a despatch.

2. In submitting this report, his Excellency wishes to express his approbation of the manner in which Major-General Yeatman-Biggs conducted the operations, and of the gallant behaviour and endurance of the troops under his command.

From Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab, to the Adjutant-General in India.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the accompanying report by Major-General Yeatman Biggs, C.B., on the operation at the Ublan Pass on the 27th August 1897.

2. These operations seem to have been skilfully conducted, and reflect credit on the General Officer Commanding and the troops under his orders.

3. The gallant behaviour of Subadar Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is especially noticeable, and I recommend that he be admitted to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit.

4. With reference to Private No. 4196, Philip Crain, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, reported missing, the recovery of his body has since been reported in telegram No. 93 A, daily of 30th August 1897, from General Officer Commanding, Kohat, to Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, which was repeated to you.

Operations—Ublan Pass, dated Kohat, the 28th August 1897.

From Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C. B., Commanding Kohat and Kurram Valley, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command.

I have the honour to submit the following report of yesterday's operations at the Ublan Pass, a brief report of which was wired to you.

2. At 7 p. m. on the 26th August, I received warning that the Firoz Khels, Utman Khels and Bizotis intended to attack in the Kohat direction.

3. At 8 p. m. I reinforced the Muhammadzai Fort with one company, 2nd Punjab Infantry, under Captain L. E. Cooper.

4. The enemy attacked about 9 o'clock, capturing the Police Post and killing one man, Border Police, and wounding one Jemadar and two others.

5. On receiving this information, I determined to follow up and, if possible, to punish the raiders. I therefore ordered No. 9 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, two Companies Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Punjab Infantry and one squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to march off at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th instant so as to be at the entrance to the pass at dawn.

6. Soon after daylight I followed up the enemy and found they were occupying the Kotal of the Ablan Pass about three miles from the Muhammadzai Post.

7. I brought up the Battery at about 7 a. m. It came into action at 2,100 yards and opened a slow and careful fire with shrapnel, searching the Kotal from end to end, and especially shelling the main Sangar.

8. When the enemy appeared to be driven off the Kotal, the 2nd Punjab Infantary were sent forward to attack at about 7-30 a. m.

9. Two companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry moved along the heights on the right of the valley. The hills on the left were inaccessible to our troops.

10. Two companies, Royal Scots Fusiliers, followed in support of the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

11. The advance was comparatively unopposed from the front, as the Artillery had cleared the Kotal, and from the right, as the flanking party drove the enemy off the hill. From the left flank, however, there was a certain amount of fire from sharp shooters, well posted among inacessible crags.

12. Volleys were fired at them and occasional shrapnel without much effect. The fire of these sharp shooters was exceedingly accurate, and to it may be attributed nearly the whole of the casualties. The enemy retreated north across the Bara river. I did not think it wise to follow them further, as the men were very much exhausted by the very severe climb and the heat of the sun.

13. I gave the order to retire at 10-30 a.m. This was well and carefully carried out, the Royal Scots Fusiliers covering the first portion of the retirement.

14. The advanced companies of the 2nd Punjab Infantry in the main attack were led by Captain L. E. Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie, the flanking companies being commanded by Captain Eales and the regiment itself by Colonel Sturt, who brings to my special notice the gallant and efficient leading of Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Elsmie. Colonel Sturt led his regiment to the attack in a very effective manner.

15. The fire of the battery under Major Wedderburn was kept up on the crest line of the Kotal and on the Sangar over the heads of the advancing Infantry as long as possible without danger to them. The fire was very accurate and the result good.

16. I attach Army Form B-103, and regret that amongst the small list of casualties, so large a proportion of officers should have been included. I especially wish to bring to notice the admirable manner in which Surgeon-Captains W. G. Beyts, Army Medical Service, and H. Bamfield, Indian Medical Service, attended to the wounded under fire during both the advance and retirement.

17. The path down being too precipitous for any dhoolie, Surgeon-Captain Beyts carried Lieutenant North, of the Scots Fusiliers, for a considerable distance down the hill on his back. Subadar Akbar Khan, of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, was severely wounded in the arm on the way up, yet, notwithstanding this, he continued to lead his company to the crest of the Kotal, and remained with them until the end of the retirement. Such fine soldier-like conduct is, in my opinion, deserving of some special recognition.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

We learn that there is an abnormal amount of sickness among the troops both in the Tochi Valley and in the columns concentrated at Kohat from Peshawar and the Kurram valley, including the force under General Yeatman Biggs; and it is said that the strain upon the medical staffs in consequence has reached a point beyond which it cannot be reasonably expected to go. The extra requisitions which have in consequence been made on the Indian Medical Service for medical officers, we announced yesterday. The proportion of men invalided or considered unfit for service for an indefinite period, as distinguished from those rendered unfit from less serious causes, is also said to be higher than might have been expected from the known facts of the campaign. Those disabled by wounds are not taken into account, and when these are eliminated from the list of sick, it is still a significantly long one, which will require to be accounted for in a manner which will leave no doubt upon so important a matter. A large number of the sick returning from the Tochi Valley, where the troops saw no actual fighting, are said to be in a weakly state. The Rifle Brigade is reported to be *hors de combat* from the same cause, and the medical authorities lately considered it impracticable even to move this distinguished regiment to Rawalpindi on account of the low condition to which it has been reduced by sickness. The measures which have been considered necessary for its comfort and convenience on the march back from Miranshah, were recently detailed by our correspondent with the Tochi column.

Large contingents of sick, also, we hear, are arriving at Kohat from the posts in the Tochi Valley and the Samana, and it is expected that there will be probably about a thousand British and Native sick to look after at the bases during the next few days. The bad quality of the drinking water, and half rations for a whole week is considered to sufficiently account for the fever and dysentery prevalent among the troops in the Samana country, but it leaves untouched the large question of a great proportion of the sick, especially among the British, being reduced to a condition apparently indicating the loss of stamina or that essential military quality, the power of endurance, which next to pluck, is the most important factor in warfare. To what cause, or causes, do the medical authorities attribute this regrettable state of affairs? Will the medical histories of the rank and file assist them in tracing the true cause of what appears to be a sad falling off in the quality of endurance, which may, on investigation, point to the evils which the C. D. Act was intended to prevent, as the real *fons et origo* of the lamentable decline in vigour of the unfortunate victims of a fatuous policy?

It is well known that permanent injury to the constitution, in a greater or less degree, is the certain result of such diseases as we have indicated. A predisposition to pulmonary and rheumatic affections is generally the sequel to them, and whenever the stamina is brought below par by causes such as fatigue, privations and exposure—the ordinary conditions of field service—the insidious enemy, lurking in the blood of the victim, appears in the protean forms known to the medical profession. We think that a thorough investigation into the present state of the sick at the camp and base hospitals should be made by an experienced medical officer specially detailed for this duty. It is of vital interest to the Army and the public to know to what extent the present bad state of health of the troops is due to preventible causes, such as we have pointed out. The new provisions under the revised rules are, we hear, published in this week's *Gazette of India*, though a copy of the *Gazette* is not yet to hand, and certainly it appears to be one of the many lessons proved by the present campaign that these provisions have not been reintroduced a day too soon, and that the shrieking sisterhood party at home are responsible to a very large extent for the unfortunate occurrences in British regiments to which we have recently alluded, namely, their breaking down on the march and in the field.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

One of the lessons to which we have referred as being taught by the present operations on the frontier, writes Lahore the paper, relates to Commissariat and Transport. In the first place we will deal with the question of grain for animals. It is extremely unlikely that a large body of horses, mules and ponies, will get through an expedition without a few cases of colic, indigestion, or other intestinal complaints. It will certainly be sound to keep in stock a small quantity of bran for such patients. Once more, the old, old story of crushed and whole grain has cropped up. All the grain procurable in these expeditions is whole barley. Small, light hand-mills with fluted rollers are easily procurable, and transport for them may fairly be allowed in the equipment Service Tables. The Commissariat have them and the 13th Bengal Lancers, who originally introduced them, we believe, have them. It is a thousand pities that so many native cavalry regiments, who got them 10 and 11 years ago, have allowed the baniahs to oust them, for that is the unpalatable explanation of their disappearance. Next we come to the necessity of getting the loads off the backs of all laden animals as soon as possible. Take a Mountain Battery for instance. At all halts for 10 minutes and upwards off at once had better come the gun and heavy loads. It seems a small detail; but the relief of the poor brutes is wonderful, and far more than the momentary labour entailed on the gunners. Similarly, mule transport might always fairly plead for the lead. If shut in behind camels in a long march, they will have their loads on two and three hours longer than they otherwise would.

There seems to be some doubt as to the fact connected with the death of Lieutenant Browne Clayton on the 30th ultimo at the action of Agrah in the Mamund country. What actually happened is this. The leading company of the Royal West Kent had stormed a *sangar* above the village. About fifteen men were inside the *sangar* and about thirty more outside. Of those inside four or five were instantly killed or wounded by a close and accurate rifle fire. The *sangar* was a regular trap, and the Company was ordered to retire. Lieutenant Browne Clayton remained till the last to watch the withdrawal, and in so doing, was shot dead; the bullet severing the blood vessels near the heart. The two or three men who remained were passing his body over the rock wall when they were charged by about thirty ghazis and driven down the hill. A hundred and fifty yards away Major Western had three companies of the West Kent in support. He immediately ordered Captain Styles to re-take the *sangar* and recover the body. The company charged. Captain Styles was the first to reach the *sangar*, and with Lieutenant Jackson cleared it such of the enemy as remained. Five or six men were killed and wounded in this affair. The body was then conducted to the camp. The difficulty in these retirements is that every casualty takes five men at least from the firing line, and consequently the rear companies are frequently so encumbered with wounded that they have hardly any men to fire.—*Pioneer.*

If the tribesmen attempt to fight Sir William Lockhart's force in regular military fashion, their defeat is certain to be more crushing than if they followed their traditional methods. They will present masses of men grouped together without skilled leaders, instead of irregular lines of active skirmishers moving rapidly from point to point, taking cover cleverly, and occasionally stirred to make desperate charges by the exhortations of their mullahs. The latter are the tactics best suited to all tribesmen, and we doubt if the Afridis will submit to discipline once any fight has begun.

The despatch of General Yeatman-Biggs, describing the action at the Ublan Pass on the 30th August is published in the *Gaette of India*. While the action brought credit to all concerned, the doctors come particularly well out of it. In the withdrawal from the pass, the road being too steep for a dhoolie, Surgeon-Captain Beyts carried Lieutenant North, of the Scots Fusiliers, for a considerable distance down the hill on his back. We are glad also to see the General Commanding calling special attention to the gallantry of Subadar Akbar Khan, of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, who, though severely wounded in the arm at the beginning of the engagement, continued to lead his company to the crest of the pass, and did not leave them until the end of the retirement.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.

ADVENTURES OF A MYSORE BRAHMIN IN BOMBAY.

SUPERINTENDENT MACDERMOTT, to whom belongs the credit of first hitting upon the perpetrators of the Poona tragedy, has now been successful in running down an ingenious swindler, who has been able to rob many European gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill under singular circumstances. It appears that on the 18th of last month, after the termination of the trial of Tilak, and when the Sessions were yet sitting, a Brahmin of Mysore, apparently about 25 years of age, called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey and handed him a letter, in which he stated that he was a resident of Dharwar, and had passed his Matriculation examination from the High School at that place. He was now reading in the Veterinary College. He was born of poor parents, and had no money to defray the expenses of his education. He accordingly appealed to his lordship to be so good as to give him some money to purchase a couple of books to enable him to prosecute his studies. Mr. Justice Strachey sent the man about his business, and consigned the letter to the waste-paper basket. It so happened that the same day Mr. MacDermott called upon Mr. Justice Strachey in connection with some other business, and was told of the occurrence. Mr. MacDermott at once saw through the matter, and asked Mr. Justice Strachey to show him the letter. Mr. Strachey picked up the torn pieces and handed them over to Mr. MacDermott, who pieced them together. Mr. MacDermott then thought that the man might again call on Mr. Justice Strachey. This seemed at first improbable since the man had received a rebuff that day. However, as the matters turned out, Mr. MacDermott was right in his conjecture, for the next day the man did call again, but only to fall in the trap that the Superintendent had with foresight arranged for him. A smart Jamadar in plain clothes was stationed in the compound with instructions to arrest the man if he appeared again. The description of the man was obtained from Mr. Justice Strachey, and given to the Jamadar by Mr. MacDermott.

The next day, that is on the 19th of September, the man, who had given his name as Drikshnarao, did appear in the bungalow, and was arrested by the police Jamadar. He took him to Mr. MacDermott, who searched the bag which the arrested man carried under his arms, and found a number of letters which he had addressed to several European and Native gentlemen residing at Malabar Hill. Mr. MacDermott also found a letter in the bag which purported to have been written and signed by Veterinary Surgeon-Major Mills, recommending Drikishnarao to charitably disposed gentlemen and asking them to help him with pecuniary assistance. He had a book which contained the names of certain persons who were supposed to have subscribed their mite in response to the appeal. Mr. MacDermott believed that the signature of Veterinary-Surgeon Mills must be a forgery. He then took the man to Mr. Justice Strachey, who identified him as the individual who had called on him the previous day.

Mr. MacDermott then searched the house of the man, who resides next to the residence of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, at Girgaum. From the house Mr. MacDermott found a quantity of note-papers, which contained at the head the name and title of Mr. Mills. These note headings were printed by the accused at some native press. Mr. MacDermott then took him to Mr. Mills, who at once pronounced the signature to be a clever forgery. It is a very clever imitation of the genuine signature. Mr. Mills gave certain information to Mr. MacDermot, in consequence of which the man was taken to Mr. J. Peace, the solicitor, who believing the letter of Mr. Mills as genuine, had subscribed some money to help the man to buy some law books. Eventually, Mr. MacDermott found out that the man had swindled many persons in a like manner, and some of them were actually paying him monthly subscriptions. It was also ascertained that the rascal had a number of aliases. In some letters he described himself as a resident of Ceylon, in others as a resident of Dharwar, and in some as belonging to Mysore. He once was a student in the Veterinary Colege, but in consequence of certain information received, and as he was unable to pay his fees, he was turned out of the college. Mr. MacDermott has ascertained that this swindler was once prosecuted in Mysore on a charge of theft of two books from the library of the Maharaj College, at Mysore. He was said to have opened the library with a duplicate key and stolen the books, but in the absence of sufficient evidence he was discharged.

Mr. Mills has preferred a charge of forgery against Drikshnarao. The case was called on for hearing, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. S. B. Spencer. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Kazi Kabirudin defended the accused. The case stands adjourned till the 2nd proximo.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Karachi, and anchored off the Dalphin Lighthouse, came to her moorings, this morning. She has brought the following details:—Captain and Mrs. Brooke, and three children, 1st Wilts. Regt.; Lieut. G. M. Stewart, Lanc. Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. C. W. Palk, Haunts Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant H. C. Nicolay, Border Regiment; two Warrant officers, 324 Non-Commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 17 children, 47 Native details, 7 public and 6 private followers, 3 children, and 1 horse. She had a fine passage.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Lieut.-Commander C. J. C. Kendall, will sail, to-morrow, for Rangoon, with No. 3 Company Eastern Division, R.A., consisting of Lieutenants W. E. Mauley and A. J. Thompson, 2 Warrant Officers, 2 women, 1 child, 116 men rank-and-file, 4 women, 8 children, 4 Commissariat Department, and 2 Medical Department followers, and 7 private followers.

A RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will publish the following statement:—Last Friday evening, at 7 p.m., I arrived at Howrah Station with a friend, who intended travelling with me to Bombay. As he was a foreigner and a stranger in India, I accompanied him to the ticket office, where he took a through ticket to Bombay. We just caught the mail-train, at 7-15 p.m. (local time), and journeyed together comfortably as far as Bhusawal, when to our astonishment the ticket-collector at that station said my friend would have to pay excess fare as his ticket was for ordinary train. On arrival at Byculla Station he had to pay Rs. 5-11-0 and Re. 1 penalty, total Rs. 6-11-0. This, I think, must appear to the public an injustice, taking into consideration the circumstances, which are: I. The passenger booked by mail-train at Howrah. II. He travelled about 900 miles on the ticket until the first objection at Bhusawal. III. My ticket taken through Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son cost exactly the amount charged for my friend's ticket, and no objection was raised to my travelling by mail. There must be something very rotten in the administration of a Railway service which allows one man to travel at a certain rate through an agency, and disallows the same privilege to a man travelling by paying cash for his ticket at a Railway station. The conduct of the officials of the G. I. P. Railway Company is questionable, to say the least—their courtesy was perfect, their ignorance sublime.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, Oct. 17. C. M.

GOLF NOTICE.

THE Gymkhana Golf Committee has considered it advisable to close the last five holes of the course during the present week on account of the sports.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 1.

AT first sight an increase of over two millions in the total revenue of the United Kingdom during the half-year ending yesterday wears, an altogether satisfactory appearance. Nor does there appear to be less cause for congratulation when the portion paid into the Exchequer is taken separately; here the net gain is over £1,100,000. But on dealing with the two quarters individually, some cause for misgiving presents itself. During the first quarter, the Exchequer receipts exceeded those of the same period last year by £944,413, whereas in the second quarter a similar comparison shows a gain of little more than one-fifth of that sum. The inevitable inference from these figures is that, although on the six months' working the Chancellor of the Exchequer still has a handsome balance in hand, he is mainly indebted for it to the period when neither the Dingley Tariff nor the engineering strike were crippling British trade. The Board of Trade returns since June have also largely borne out this view, by putting in evidence an almost continuous shrinkage of exports during the past quarter. It may be hoped—not very confidently, we confess—that the second cause will cease to operate before long, but the Dingley tariff has come to stay for some years. On the whole, present appearances go to show that Sir M. Hicks-Beach acted very prudently in framing his Butget estimates on the same lines as last year. There were some who twitted him with purposely under-estimating, in order to be able to parade a big surplus at the end of the financial year, and when the first quarter gave him a net gain of nearly a million, this taunt was repeated with added vehemence and acrimony. Now, however, it becomes manifest that his calculations were much more sound than those of his critics. True, there is a considerable increase on the half-year, but, in view of last quarter's disappointing yield, it would require a bold prophet to predict "a thumping surplus" on the 31st March.

In a letter to the "Times," Mr. J. M. Macdonald, of Lombard-street, endeavours to give a clear view of the monetary situation as between London and India. He says that the rate of exchange is the index of the balance of trade, and rises or falls as this balance leans to one side or the other. Imports are paid for by exports. When the exports are less than the amount of the imports the exchange begins to respond, and its action tends to check the flow of imports until the balance is redressed. In the same way, when the exports exceed the imports the rate of exchange takes the opposite course and checks the flow of exports. If A imports to India 1,000 pieces of shirtings which he sells for Rs. 5,000, his repetition of the venture will be decided by whether he can sell his rupees to the Bank for 1s. 2d. or obtain 1s. 4d. for them. The higher the rate the larger sum in sterling he receives and the greater stimulus he has to go on importing. Therefore, a high exchange encourages imports. Again, if B exports 100 bales of jute his repetition depends upon whether he is able to buy the rupees to pay for them at 1s. 4d, or 1s. 2. The higher the rate the larger amount in sterling he has to pay and the less inducement he has to repeat the operation. Therefore, a low exchange encourages exports. It being clear that a high exchange stimulates imports and a low exchange stimulates exports, we can proceed to the next point. India, is a debtor country—that is to say, she has to pay England every year some £16,000,000 sterling. In order, therefore, to regulate the balance between the two countries, her exports must not only cover the cost of the goods she imports, but also the £16,000,000 she has to provide annually in London. That sum may therefore be treated as an import made by the Government. Like every other importer, the Government's desire and aim is to sell their rupees for as high a price as possible; or, in other words, to buy the sovereigns they have to pay in London as cheaply as possible. Hence this desire to see an exchange of 1s. 4d. and the "promising experiment" initiated with that object. Mr. Macdonald goes on to argue that although the closing of the mints and the consequent contraction of the currency must, other infleuces apart, gradually force up the rate of exchange though at a ruinous cost to the community; but success in doing so defeats the object in view, because as exchange rises exports diminish and imports increase, the balance of trade turns against India and brings a fall in exchange. The obvious alternative would seem to be to act on the exchange by reducing imports. The Government at the present moment are doing so by ceasing to sell bills on Calcutta; but such relief is only temporary, as the funds to carry it out are provided by further borrowing, thus increasing the inevitable burden in the future when drawings are resumed and adding to the difficulties already existing. The ordinary imports can, of course, be checked and diminished by imposing import duties, and this undoubtedly is the course that would be taken by the Indian Government were they free to do so. "I have little doubt," adds Mr. Mackenzie "if they had to decide between two evils, they would prefer an open mint and the regulation of the balance of trade by import duties. What Lancashire and our home manufacturers would say to it is another matter.

While some sections of the cotton market have given evidence of increased activity during the past month, the depressed conditions of others have continued to affect the general situation, and the position of many producers has become almost unbearable. Complaints of the narrowness of margins or, more frequently, the unprofitable character of business have been universal, and there is, unfortunately, good reason to believe that such complaints are not groundless. Indeed, the resolution arrived at by the various employers' associations throughout the chief districts of the cotton trade to take steps to ascertain whether a reduction in wages can be brought about is evidence that in well-informed quarters it is considered necessary to adopt some measures to lessen the cost of production. The difficulties of combined action among employers are well known, but it has been stated that, so far as the executives of the associations are concerned, greater unanimity now exists than on any previous occasion. Meanwhile, instances have been reported of partial curtailment of production by short time, partial stoppage of machinery, and the closing for longer or shorter periods of mills and weaving sheds. In cases where producers have been unable to obtain orders at prices showing less loss than stoppage but little encouragement to make to stock has existed, owing to the high prices for the spot cotton as compared with the level of futures. For the same reason buyers of yarns and cloth have been deterred from purchasing in anticipation of their requirements. The satisfactory progress of the Indian monsoon is a most encouraging feature, and dealers and merchants have been induced thereby to give out orders more freely, while the higher rates of exchange which were available for a time assisted in improving the limits which they could afford to pay. Some uneasiness has been occasioned by the latest reports of the spread of the plague in India, and fears are entertained that it may again increase with the advent of the cold weather. In some departments of the home trade the distribution of goods has not been satisfactory, in consequence of the crisis in the engineering industries.

In reply to a memorial of the Association of Chambers of Commerce to the Foreign Office, urging the desirability of publishing annually a complete list of Consuls and Vice-Consuls, giving as regards Vice-Consuls their nationality and occupation, Lord Salisbury's secretary says:—"His lordship sees no difficulty in publishing yearly lists giving the names and nationality of all Consular officers, and information as to whether they are regular salaried officers or are permitted to engage in commercial pursuits. Orders will be given for the publication of such lists, which will be supplied as required. His lordship does not, however, consider that he can include in these lists information with regard to the occupation of Consular officers who are engaged in trade. The gentlemen who hold these appointments give their services gratuitously, according to arrangements which have proved both satisfactory and economical, and they might in many cases object, with reason, to the publication of particulars relative to their private business. I am to add that foreigners are never appointed to unpaid Consular posts unless it has been previously ascertained that there is no probably qualified British resident who will undertake the duties."

A correspondent to a provincial paper writing from Hong Kong regarding the cotton spinning industry, says :—"Of the various mills at Shanghai it is not necessary to write, but it may not be known that at several ports in China, even so far north as Tientsin, where the foreign settlement is cut off from the outer world by the ice during some months of the year, it is proposed to set up cotton spinning and weaving factories, and in Hong Kong the proposals have taken definite shape. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. fully a fortnight ago issued the prospectus of the Hong Kong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, and Dyeing Company, Limited. The capital of the concern is $1,200,000, in 12,000 shares of $100 each with a power to increase. Of these it is proposed to issue only 9,000 at present, and of this number 6,000 were alloted by the promoters, leaving 3,000 for public subscription. Within a couple of days after placing the concern on the Hong Kong market the shares were applied for three times over, in spite of the constant allegations of the stringency of the local money market, and the promoters are now contemplating doubling the number of spindles originally projected. The subscribed capital will be called up in five instalments, extending from the date of allotment to December 31, 1898. The general managers are Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The prospectus sets forth that the flotation has been deferred in order to gain the experience of the erection and working of European managed mills in Shanghai. These mills are now all running, and are proving a practical success in that they are spinning a very creditable yarn which is readily bought up by native buyers at about 3 per cent higher price than the best Indian spinnings command on the Shanghai market. The promoters point to the returns earned by the Japan mills as evidence of the success that is likely to accrue to the spinning concerns at Shanghai and in Hong Kong, but I venture to think the figures published by the Japanese form scarcely reliable data for a forecast of the Shanghai and Hong Kong mills. I do not mean to imply that these latter businesses are not likely to be remunerative, but only that the high results given by the Japanese mills are arrived at by methods that will not commend themselves so Europeans. The Japanese dividends average 15 per cent per annum, but this result is obtained at the expense of the plant, for the maintenance and depreciation of which the Japanese make little, if any, allowance. On the other hand, it has to be borne in mind that the Japanese have to purchase a large portion of their raw cotton from China, which charges an export duty, and that when the manufactured article returns to China an import duty has to be paid, and these charges, coupled with freight both ways, would seem to give the China mills a slight advantage."

When in April last the French Parliament resolved to apply the general tariffs on foreign goods entering France to all foreign goods exported to Madagascar, the effect of the new law was not fully realised in this country. The right was reserved to the French Government to reduce the rates of duty on specific goods which might be considered necessary as raw material or otherwise of the development of Mallagamy resources. All imports from France or from French possessions, it was decreed should be admitted free from all duty. Bearing these points in mind, too much scrutiny cannot be applied to the recently published schedule of duties which, however,only refer to condensed milk, fish, seeds for sowing, a pepper,sea,sawn and split timber,sulphur, minerel oils, cordage, cotton piece, goods common furniture, wooden building materials, accordions, and agricultural vehicles. Upon all other commodities the highest rates prescribed by the French home tariff are imposed. Even the reduced rates are enormous, following as they do approximately the scale laid down in the French minimum tariff. The additions to the scale of duties for goods which have been bleached, dyed, or printed are the same in the Madagascar as in the minimum French tariff, viz., for bleaching, 20 per cent., for dyeing 30 francs per 100 kilos, and for printing, one and two colours, 3'75 francs per 106 metres ; three to six colours, 625 francs, and for seven or more colours, 10 francs. Upon all other kinds of cotton goods, including velvets and hosiery, as well as upon yarns, the duties of the General Tariff are to be levied. These are higher than the scale of the minimum tarriff by from 30 to 40 per cent. To this extent, therefore, British cotton productions, except those embraced in the special tariff, will be subject higher duties than those paid on their importation into France. Had the French occupation of Madagascar seemed likely to eventuate in such glaring restrictions for trade as the tariff schedules disclose, it is probable that Lord Salisbury might have deemed it necessary to put in an effective protest against the removal of the Malagasy Queen. The opportunity was lost, but the policy of the French Government is already bringing its punishments to French enterprise. In the course of last year French merchants engaged extensively in trade with Madagascar made strong representations to their Government as to the fatal effect of the course then contemplated and now adopted. They stated that owing to the poverty of the people and their low industrial condition they could only purchase the cheapest and commonest kinds of manufactures, such as France did not produce, and that the imposition of high duties on these would deprive the people of the power of purchasing them except in small quantities, besides lessening greatly the revenue of the administration of Madagascar. The construction of roads and other essentials of civilisation would, therefore, be retarded, and it would be impossible to increase the wealth and raise the tastes of the population sufficiently to put them in a position to purchase the more expensive manufactures of France. These warnings, urged with great earnestness by the Madagascar Committee, a body of Frenchmen deeply interested in the trade and industries of the island have been disregarded. Thus the whirligig of time brings round its changes.

THURSDAY'S *Times of Ceylon* says :—The North-East Monsoon is not far off now. The S. W. breezes are dying away in Colombo, and the rise in temperature occasioned thereby has begun to be very trying. Captain Donnan anticipates the arrival of the monsoon about the end of the month. The change in the weather is accompanied as it usually is by a good deal of sickness and colds ; and influenza and other ailments are rife everywhere.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S willingness to help the French Government against the Commune is still more signally proved by the following incident : In the evening of May 21st the Chancellor informed Moltke from Frankfort-on-the-Main that the National Guards had entered the house of General Washburne, the American Envoy in Paris, and had declared that they would no longer respect its diplomatic character. All the neighbouring houses had been plundered, but the Envoy had succeeded in obtaining the liberation of the nuns shut up in St. Lazare, the utmost possible acceleration of which had been urged by the Chancellor. The latter could not allow General Washburne, who had cared for German interests in Paris, to be subjected to violence, and had therefore called upon General von Fabrice by telegraph, immediately on receipt of this intelligence, to demand the delivery of the National Guards who had entered General Washburne's house, and to say that otherwise the steps judged necessary would be taken. "Moreover," so ended Bismarck's telegram to Moltke, "this is a welcome opportunity for us to act against the Commune. I beg your Excellency to report this to His Majesty the Emperor, and to obtain his consent to the sending of the suitable instructions to the general in command." Before Moltke had an opportunity of reporting to the Emperor on the 22nd, the following telegram arrived from Prince Bismarck : "If the capture of Paris by the Government troops is not confirmed, or is not complete, the plundering of General Washburne's house and the probable robbing of our archives in keeping there afford us, in my opinion, ample reason to open fire on Paris unless the culprits and our archives be delivered at once." The publishers of the work are Mittler and Son, and it is produced in that excellent style which distinguishes all their publications.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE second day's programme in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana seventh annual athletic and sporting meeting was carried out most successfully, yesterday, on the Marine Lines ground. The programme consisted of several interesting items, and the finals in several events were decided. Fischer and O'Brien again distinguished themselves in their respective departments, while Ross came out most successfully on the wheels, winning the Bicycle Handicap easily. The attendance was larger than the previous day. The Band of the Middlesex Regiment was present from 4 o'clock, and played a nice programme of music. At the close of the day's sports, which concluded with the Veterans' Race, Mrs. Fleet distributed the prizes to successful competitors. The Mounted Sports, held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, will commence, to-day, and last for two days.

The following are the results :—

PUTTING THE SHOT.

E. O'Brien	1
E. M. Bishop	0
J. Pollard	0
Major Long	0
F. J. Clark	0

The weight was to be put from the shoulder with one hand only without follow from a 7-feet square. All puts shall be measured perpendicularly from the first pitch of the weight to the front line of the square, or to that line produced. 3 tries allowed ; crossing the scratch to count as one try. O'Brien putting the weight at a distance of 32 feet 3, secured the first place.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Final Heat.

Pte. Niamat Khan, 6th I, H C.	1
Pte. Yasin Khan, 6th I, H C.	2
Peon Sohn Mehta, 21st Bo. I.	3
Pte. Kawardi Khan, 21st Bo. I.	0
Pte. Tatia Chawan, 21st Bo. I.	0
Pte. Khanmehta Gopalmehta, 21st Bo. I	0
Pte. Shaik Abdoola, 6th I, H C.	0
Havr. Jacke DeSouza, 9th Bo. I.	3
Pte. Krishna Dhumal, 21st Bo, I	0

The final heat for this race, which was open to Native soldiers, only was won by Niamat Khan, who was closely followed by Yasin Khan.

WIDE JUMP.

E O'Brien	1
Major Long	0
E M Bishop	0

Each competitor was allowed three jumps. The farthest jump of the attempts to win. All jumps were measured to the taking off line from the edge of the heelmark nearest that line, along a line perpendicular to that line. O'Brien, who had just won first prize for putting the shot, secured first place, the distance jumped by him being 19 feet 9 inches.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE HANDICAP.

W. H. Cole (3 yds.)	1
E. M. Bishop (2 yds)	2
A. Willock (7 yds)	3
A. A. Economo (10 yds)	0
G. H. Pinnis (5 yds)	0
W. P. Pechey (6 yds)	0
W. St. J. Church (8 yds)	0
Surgn-Major Crimmin (4 yds)	0
J. Pollard (9 yds)	0

Cole made the best of his allowance, and won by about three yards. Fischer did not run.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE (All Comers).

A. S. Pent, H M S Lapwing	1
Bombr. H. Poole, RA	0
H. Williams, Y M C A.	0
Sergt-Drumr Howard, 2nd Middlesex Regt	0
A. S. Gregory, H M S Lapwing	0
A. S. Lwentes, H M S Lapwing	0
Pte. Turner, 2nd Middx Regt	0
Chantal Singh, 23rd Bo. I.	0
Pte. Hackett, R I R.	0

In a field of nine, Pent finished the distance in 58 1-5 secs.

ONE MILE WALKING RACE.

Soldiers and Sailors.

Lce-Corpl Trezona, 2nd Middx Regt	1
Pte G H Taylor, 2nd Middx Regt	2

Trezona kept well together with his competitors for the first half-mile, but he then put on pace, and won by nearly 25yds. Time—8m.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.

This race was run for the Gymkhana Challenge Cup :

P F Fischer	1
E O'Brien	2
W H Cole	0

Fischer took a good start, and led the whole round, winning by a yard. O'Brien beat Cole by a step for the second place. Bishop did not run. Time—57 1-5 secs.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE.

This was open to teams of four from Volunteer Corps, and three teams had entered.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles, B Team	1
Bombay Volunteer Rifles, A Team	0
B B and C I Railway Volunteers	0

It was arranged that first man should receive 1 mark, second 2 marks, and so on. Team having lowest aggregate to win.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

The final heat for school boys under 14 years was run, with the results :—

Mahomed Ismail, Anjuman-i-Islam School.	1
Cyril Coulson, John Connon High School	2
Frank Elliot, St. Mary's College	3
Philomene D'Mello, St. Xavier's College	0
John Francis Pinto, St. Xavier's College	0
W Jefferies, Cathedral High School	0

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (All Comers.)

Sergt.-Drummer Howard, 2nd Middx Regt.	1
Pte. A Taylor, D L I	2
Pte. Hackett, R I R	3
Pte. Turner, 2nd Middx Regt	0
Framji Cawasji Schroff	0
Havr. Pandnak, 21st Bo. I, Laknak	0
H Williams, Y M C A	0

This was the final of the two heats run off on Monday evening. There was close fight between Taylor and Howard, the latter winning, just avoiding a tie.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE.

The final for school boys over 14 years was run off, giving the results :—

Henry Pereira, St. Mary's College	1
J Brown, Scottish High School	2
Edward Emery, Indo-British Institution	3
Frank Brewin, St. Mary's College	0
Mahomed Sidik, Anjuman-i-Islam School.	0
S King, Scottish High School	0

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.

This was opened to British soldiers and sailors, and out of a field of five who had entered only two ran.

Sgt-Instr J Stevens, G I P R Vol Rifles	1
Bombr H Poole, R A.	2
Sgt-Drmr Howard, 2nd Middx Regt	0
Pte Turner, 2nd Middx Regt	0
Pte Hackett, R I R	0

HALF MILE STEEPLECHASE.

This being open to members and hony. members, fetched only two entries.

P F Fischer	1
A Young	2

Young, who in the beginning went a few steps ahead, was soon exhausted. Fischer kept up admirably, clearing the water very easily.

ONE MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP.

C. M. Ross, Scratch	1
J. Sheepshanks, 30 yds	2
R. W. S. Dunlop, 40 yds	3
Captain Fleet, R. N. 150 yards	0
W. St. J. Church, 50 yds	0
A. J. Besley, 60 yds.	0
Lieutenant Kinahan, R.N., 50 yds	0
A. F. Williamson, 60 yds	0
C. H. Lawrence, 70 yds.	0
W. C. Symes, 80 yds.	0

Ross the Scratch man was the hot favorite, and realised the expectations of his admirers.

TUG-OF-WAR (BRITISH).—FINAL.

The Middlesex Regiment were beaten by the Royal Irish Rifles, after a good resistance, which in the end proved in vain.

TUG-OF-WAR (NATIVE REGIMENTS).—FINAL.

6th Infantry H. C. was beaten by 9th Bombay Infantry.

120 YARDS VETERANS' RACE.

Surgeon-Major Crimmin	1
R. Barlow	2

Post entries will be received on the ground.

Open to members of the Gymkhana only who have resided not less than ten years in the East.

The latest arrival in the country will start Scratch, and one yard will be allowed for every year since first landing in excess of the Scratch man. Last year's winner penalised five yerds.

The following is the programme for this afternoon. Competitors are requested to be punctual, as the number of entries is large :—

3-45 p.m.—Tent Pegging—Ring and Peg.
4-15 p.m.—Jumping Competition for ponies.
4-30 p.m.—Polo Ball Race.
4-45 p.m. Putting Stakes—Ladies' Nomination.
5 p.m.—Spiral Race.
5-15 p.m.—Pony Scurry.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Caledonia, expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday :—

Adam, Capt
Allen, Miss S
Arundel, Mr A
Ashdown, Mrs
Aylmer, Mrs
Augerstein, Miss
Banerjee, Mr and son
Butler, Vet Capt
Burne, Capt and Mrs
Beggs, Miss
Brown, Mrs Ralston
Bean, Mr and Mrs
Bush, Miss
Baker, Mr J
Beverley, Miss
Boys, Mr Thos
Bedford, Mrs and infant
Burke, Vet Capt
Binney, Miss
Boucher, Mrs
Brown, Mrs
Bailey, Capt and Mrs
Barton, Mr and Mrs
Bayley, Mr W E
Brereton, Lieut
Butler, Mrs
Barnard, Lieut
Barton, Miss
Barton, Mrs, childland infant
Bird, Mrs and infant
Bond, Mr
Batty, Capt and Mrs
Begbie, Mrs
Burrard Capt
Bishop of Madras
Bush, Capt Mrs and child
Burnett, S Capt
Boileau, Major and Mrs
Channer, Col and Mrs
Clark, Mr J
Cooper, Mrs
Charlton, Mrs
Carr, Mrs and infant
Carpendale, Mr and Mrs
Coward, Mr and Mrs
Craig, Mr H R
Cavalier, Rev A
Clifford, Mrs
Caithness, Mr J C
Clarke, Capt
Candy, Mrs
Cooper Miss
Capper Lt J B
Chisholm Mr and Mrs
Chapman, Mr C M
Carey, Mr S
Cunning, Mr W
Channel, Miss
Coates, Miss
Carmichael, Mrs
Clark, Mr and Mrs J
Challice, Mrs
Carleton, Mrs
Cunnings, Mrs and 2 children
Clark, Mrs and infant
Dent, Mr A S.
Dick, Mrs and child
Duffus, Mr J C
Downing, Mrs
Davidson, Mr
Dwatra, Mr K
Davidson, Mrs
Dow, Mrs and infant
Das, Hon Mr S
Davidson, Mrs and infant
Deane, Mr A
Davidson, Mrs and 3 children
David, Lieut
Dean, Capt
Dodgson, Miss
Elliott, Miss
Edmonson, Mr
Eden, Mrs
Eddis, Mrs
Evered, Miss
Ewing, Mr
Edwards, Mrs
Evatt, Mrs and infant
Ellis, Mr R
Krusthausen, Mr O S
Edwards, Mr E
Ericke, Mr
Evans, Mr L
Foley, Mrs, child & 2 infants
Fitzgerald, Mr
Fogan Mrs
Fagan, Capt
Ferrers Nicholson, Mrs
Faulder, Mr and Mrs
Fryer, Capt
Frankel, Mr R
Fosbery, Mr
Fisher, Lieut
Fettenborn, Mr
Fry, Mr J
Ferris, Miss
Gertrude, Anna Sister
Godfrey, Major
Griffith, Mr
Gray, Miss
Graham, Dr Mildred
Grove, Mrs and infant
Graham, Lieut
Gordon, Mrs and infant
Gillespie, Miss
Grey, Mr R
Greenshields, Mr
Gregory, Mr
Gore, Major, the Hon H
Graham, Mr
Gilbert, Capt, Mrs and child
Gee, Mr
Gell, Miss
Harrison, Surg Lieut
Heyman, Capt
Hulbert, Mrs Fred
Hale, Mr Seymour
Hathaway, Mr
Holt, Mr E
Hiltermann, Mr. C
Hiltermann, Mr L
Harrison, Mr H B
Heald, Mr F W
Hudson, Mr W A
Holmes, Mrs
Harrington, Mr and Mrs
Henderson, Miss
Henderson, Mrs J, 2 children and infant
Hyde, Miss
Hathornthwaite, Mrs
Harrison, Mrs and child
Hill, Mr E
Jervis, Surg Major M
Jones Capt and Mrs
Jenning Miss
Johnstone, Mrs K B
Kingcome, Miss
Krishnavarma, Mr
Keay, Mr J Seymour
Khitvi, Maharajah of
Keep, Miss
Kennedy, Mr
Leslie, Mr and Mrs
Lowndes, Mr and Mrs
Lowndes, Mrs
Lillington, Miss
Le Lievre, Mrs
Lawrence, Lieut
Moncrieff, Mr
Morgan, Mrs
Manning, Mr
Matthew, Miss
Mann, Miss L
Morton, Miss
McLeod, Mr M
Michod Mr C J
McGowan, Mr J
Mountford, Miss
Macnamara, Capt
Macfie, Mr and Mrs
MacEwen, Miss
McKinnon, Miss
Macaulay, Capt
Marsham, Mr C
MacWatt, Mrs and child
McKinnin, Miss
Nalder, Miss
Napier, Mrs
Narmer, Mr
Newnham, Mrs and Miss
Northey, Mrs
Newsome, Vet Lieut
Oldham, Mr J
Owen Jr, Mr
Paterson, Mrs
Pilkington, Mrs
Plowden, Mrs
Pestonjee, Dr and Miss
Pigott, Miss
Pigott, Mr and Mrs R
Pears, Mrs
Paloeologus, Lt W
Pittar, Mr and Mrs
Playfair Sir P
Pinhey, Mrs
Place, Mr Geo
Phelps, Mr T
Phipps, Mr
Pelly, Rev and Mrs
Pears, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Power, Mr and Mrs
Pellecan, Mrs
Powell, Surg Major
Payne, Mr
Rice, Mrs
Russell, Capt
Rouse, Mr
Rawlinson, Mr
Russell, Revd and Miss
Ramball, Mr
Ray Kumer Shappen
Rampini, Mrs and infant
Richter, Mr Paul
Ross, Major and Mrs
Russell, Miss
Rowlands, Miss
Rose, Sir Chas
Slatter, Mr W
Spence, Mrs
Schmidt, Mr
Scott, Mrs
Strachan, Rev
Spence, Mr H
Sedgwick, Mr
Seringar, Dr
Spitler, Bosun
Stanton, Major and Mrs
Sullivan, Mrs
Stewart, Mr A
Smith, Mr. J. G.
Swayne, Mrs and infant
Schulien, Dr
Sloane, Miss
Spencer, Miss
Strangway, Mrs Fox
Stodherd, Mr
Simpson, Mr
Schwynvee, R
State, Mr W
Sandberg, Revd C and Mrs
Savage, Vet Capt
Southard, Gunner
Savage, Mrs and child
Sharpe, Mr C
Stewart, Mr
Salveson, Capt
Smith Reuse, Lieut
Southey, Capt and Mrs
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Turner, Major J C
Thomas, Mr R
Toynbie, Mr J
Thomson, Mr H
Taylor, Lt G A
Tidlar Mr H
Thomas, Mr J C
Tew, Miss
Twiss, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Vincent, Mr W
Vincent, Mr R
Whitfield, Vet Major
Wilson, Mr J C
Withall, Mr and Mrs
Webb, Mr J
Wigram, Rev
Wimberley, Capt
Whish, Mr C
Wolff, Miss
Wahab, Lieut Col R A
Wylie, Mr, Mrs and infant
Walker, Mr
Winterbotham, Mrs
Wilson Mr
Woodhouse, Mrs
Wood, Mrs
Wright, Mr
Wilkinson, Miss
Williams, Miss
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Winckley, Rev and Mrs, child and 2 infants
Walier, Mrs
Winsill, Mr and Mrs
West, Mr, Mrs, and child
Woodwright, Mrs
Wood, Capt

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	2	7
B Mandvi and Umarkhadi	5	2	27
C Market	0	0	23
D Khetwadi	0	0	6
E 2nd Nagada, Kamatipura, and Tardao	7	2	33
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	18
Total	13	9	123
Total to date	13,561	11,020	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks	19
,, Deaths	9

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by land and sea was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 731, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,165, making a total of 3,896 persons. Departures by sea 1,230, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,275, making a total of 4,505 persons. Excess of departures ever arrivals, 609 persons.

GUJERATI HOSPITAL AT POONA.

The following further subscriptions have been promised by persons named below towards the Special Gujerati Plague Hospital to be opened there :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already published	2,583	12	0
Shet Prabhudas Panachand	151	0	0
,, Sakalchand Kasalchand	151	0	0
,, Jayachand Manchand	101	0	0
,, Chhaganlal Makhalchand	75	0	0
,, Lakhameechan Shivlal of Sangi	51	4	0
,, Chhaganlal Heerachand	51	0	0
,, Dosi Fattechand Vakhatchand	51	0	0
,, Kuberdas Ramchand	35	0	0
,, Mayachand Chhagan	21	0	0
,, Maganlal Jethiram	21	0	0
,, Babasaheb Pannalal Puranchandjee, Bombay	101	0	0
,, Babusaheb Chunilal Pannalal, B'bay.	101	0	0
,, Mokamdas Ameechand	101	0	0
,, Bulakidas Panachand	101	0	0
Total......Rs.	3,696	0	0

Gentlemen may send their subscriptions to any one of the three firms of Shet Sakharam Mansaram Madiwale, Nanchand Moolchand, and Vajeechand Keekachand. The public of Poona and other places are requested to send money to any of the above three firms to enable the Gujerati Plague Hospital Committee to alleviate the miseries of plague-stricken Banias, Bhatias, Marwarees, and other Gujerati people that may come to the hospital.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE latest official return shows that the opium revenue up to 13th October is over 34 lakhs worse than the estimate, which itself, it may be remembered, was pitched over one crore less than the estimate for 1896-97.

THE severity of the fighting in the Watlai Valley may be judged from the fact that General Jeffreys' Brigade has lost nearly 40 per cent. officers and 25 per cent. men in killed and wounded. These figures speak for themselves.

THE earnings of the East Indian Railway for the week ending 9th October showed a fall of over 2 lakhs compared with the corresponding week of last year. This leaves a net improvement of 19 lakhs between 1st July and 9th October.

MR. E. KERSCHNER has been fined Rs. 600, under section 22 of the Arms Act, by the Duputy Commissioner of Bara Banki. The case of the son of the Raja of Haraha was heard and adjourned. Messrs. De Gruyther and Jackson, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the Government of India stating that the substance of the Chambers' telegram of the 13th October (asking that no radical changes affecting the Indian currency should be sanctioned before the commercial community had been consulted) has been wired to the Secretary of State.

THE new Cantonment Rules are published in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. Provision is made for the establishment in all cantonments of hospitals or dispensaries for the treatment of contagious diseases : and if the medical officer in charge has *prima facie* grounds for believing that any person is suffering from such a disease he may summon him to the hospital, and should the summons be refused, the Commanding Officer has the power of exclusion from cantonments within twenty-four hours.

THE stamp revenue of a Province furnishes a very fair test of commercial activity. In spite of bad seasons, Rangoon showed a considerable increase in the receipts from general stamps during 1896-97, which may be taken as a sign of returning prosperity. There was a falling off in the sale of Court fee stamps at this city, said to be due to splendid harvests, enabling the peasant cultivators of Lower Burma to meet their obligations without the intervention of the Courts. Commenting on this decline, the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon wrote :—"It is believed that merchants and Chetties prefer to realise less than their full claims rather than undergo the expense and delay of litigation, and, in consequence, fewer Court-fee stamps have been sold." Which, if true, is a severe criticism on the law courts of Burma.

THAT the Punjabi peasant is not deficient in shrewdness where his own interest are concerned, is amusingly illustrated in a report on cattle-stealing issued by the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Provinces. In the Saharunpore district there was an increase of ten cases of theft last year, and the District Superintendent believed it was due to the fact that, owing to the scarcity of fodder in the Punjab, herdsmen came across the Jumna in abnormally large numbers with their cattle, and during their stay, and when returning they made away with a great many cattle belonging to the people of the district. To feed your cattle on your neighbour's pasture shows a fair degree of confidence, but to take this opportunity to steal from his herds is a piece of impudence worthy of the ranches of Texas twenty years ago.

THE main feature of the Calcutta salt trade during 1896-97 was the increase in imports from Aden and Red Sea ports. This salt, besides being intrinsically cheaper than European salt, can be placed on the market at a lower price, because the steamers carrying cargoes form the Red Sea escape the Suez canal dues. Last year Calcutta and Chittagong imported 82,20,000 maunds, which was 20,34,000 less than the previous year, this being due to the difficulty anticipated by ship-owners in obtaining outward freight in consequence of small exports due to the prevailing scarcity. Salt manufacture in Orissa, which for many years has been under the Madras Government, is now being restored to Bengal ; one of the first questions that will engage the Government of the Lower Province on completion of the transfer is whether the manufacture of salt is to be continued at the Chilka lake. This had not been carried on profitably for some time ; but the construction of the East Coast Railway will change so entirely the conditions of trade, that until the result of it has been seen, it is impossible to say definitely whether the manufacture cannot be made to pay in the future.

THE Government Chinchona Plantations and Quinine Factory in Bengal appear to be almost as profitable as those in Southern India. From the rather complicated accounts published in the annual report of these plantations for 1896-97, observes a contemporary, it is difficult to arrive at the exact profits on the year's working, but it is apparently half a lakh of rupees or over. The total factory output of sulphate was 14,124lbs. We recorded only the other day that the Naduvatam Factory made 7,891lbs. during the same period, so that Government manufactured in all just two tons of quinine last year. Most of this, we believe, goes to meet a new demand, and one that would never have been created but for Government undertaking the distribution ; and, therefore, there is not that interference with private enterprise that would appear at first sight. The public, however, does appear to avail itself of the Government production to some extent, for in the present report it is stated that a most curious fact about the consumption of cinchona febrifuge still continues to be, that it is bought largely by the non-official public, who are under no sort of compulsion to use it in preference to other febrifuges, but who do so because they find it such an efficient medicine. There is, for example, a single native medical practitioner in the Jessore district whose purchases of it last year exceeded the official consumption of the whole Province of Bengal.

IF millionaires had been habitually generous persons, it is just possible that they would never have come to be millionaires, but when they have, as folk say, "made their pile," why do they always hunger for more ; and how comes it that they have a proverbial reputation for being guilty of little meannesses ? A writer in the October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* handles this subject —not so much, however, with a view to solve the problem involved as to relate anecdotes in support of his indictment of the millionaire class. Here is a sample :—One of the wealtiest men in London, or for that matter, in the world, was once taxed by a friend with having acted meanly towards the public in a certain share transaction. "Why," I question if you will make a £5 note, while you have, in point of fact, deceived the public." "Why," rejoined the millionaire, "should I not make a £5 note ? If I do that five days in the week I should add £1,250 to my income; £1,250 now-a-days is the interest on more than £30,000. Why should I not make a £5 note ?"

THE Spanish Ministry of War has issued certain statistics with regard to the rebellions in the Spanish colonies. The forces and munitions of war sent to Cuba between November, 1895, and May, 1897, were thirteen expeditions, comprising 181,738 men, 6,261 officers, and forty generals; 212542 rifles, 16,712 sabres, ninety-one guns, twelve quick-firing guns, 320,406 kilogrammes of powder, 92,088,670 cartridges, and 29,500 shells. To the Philippines were sent 27,768 soldiers, 881 officer, and nine generals ; 43,100 rifles, twenty-four guns, 24,910 kilogrammes of powder, 21,726,585 cartridges, and 30,604 shells.

BARON BANFFY, the Premier, has received a letter from the Emperor-King ordering the erection of ten monuments to prominent personages in past Hungarian history. The completion of the monuments will take several years and during that period the men employed on them will be maintained in Budapest at the Royal cost. This action of the King's has evoked great popular enthusiasm; and, on Sept. 26, a great torchlight procession in honour of His Majesty was organised by the students at the Budapest University.

FORTY-FIVE persons took part in the recent competition for the design of submarine boats, opened at the French Ministry of Marine. Nine of them were officers ; M. Romazzotti, a naval constructor ; M. Seuchet, of the gendarmerie ; Lieutenants Darrieus and Cheron ; M.M. Maugas and Laubeuf, 2nd engineers ; Captain Lemoine, of the Infantry ; Chief Engineer Berger ; and Sub Lieutenant Turc. Six only of the competitors sent in complete plans. M. Romazzotti's designs reproduced the plan of the Morse, which is in hand at Cherbourg. Two sets of plans provided for protective armouring. M. Berger proposed a special reversible screw. For motive force electricity, steam, and petroleum, either singly or in combination, were proposed by the various designers. No first prize was awarded, but the second prize (5,000f.) fell to M. Drzewiecki, a Russian engineer, the third (3,000f.) to M. Forest, and the fourth (500f.) to M. Philippeau. The practical outcome is that the construction of M. Romazotti's Morse is now fully approved, that the electric principle, &c., of M. Maugas have been also approved, that a submersible boat on the plans of M. Laubeuf, provided with the torpedo apparatus of M. Drzewiecki, is to be constructed experimentally, and that the torpedo launching apparatus of the last-named gentleman, and the heavy petroleum motor of M. Forest are to be tested in a torpedo-boat.

GENERAL BOURBAKI died at his villa, near Bayonne, at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday morning. He had been unconscious for many days, and his end was peaceful and painless. General Bourbaki was born at Pau on April 22, 1816, his father being a Greek. Young Bourbaki received his early education at the military seminary of La Fleche, whence he passed into St. Cyr. He took a leading and very brillant part in the warfare against Abd-el-Kader and the Kabyles, and his gallantry obtained for him the reputation of a born leader of men. He was made a brigadier in 1854, and commanded the African troops in the Crimea, where he specially distinguished himself at the Almo, Inkerman and Sebastopol. During the Italian campaign of 1859 he was selected to command a division, but the war came to a sudden close before he had an opportunity of bringing his men into action. After the war he filled several commands, among them that of the camp of Chalone. In 1870 he commanded the Imperial Guard in the Army, under Bazaine. How he was smuggled out of Metz under false pretences is a mystery that is as yet unexplained. Unable to return to his command, he placed himself at the disposal of Gambetta who entrusted him with the organisation of the Army at Lille, which subsequently acquitted itself so creditably under General Faidherbe. But while engaged in that task Bourbaki was recalled to Tours, and at the earnest request of Gambetta and M. de Freycinet undertook, with three *corps d'armée*, to operate against the German line of communication, and attempt to raise the siege of Belfort. The result is matter of history ; the French were compelled to fall back on the Swiss frontier and, driven to distraction by the taunting letters he received from M. de Freycinet, their general attempted to commit suicide. He was removed to Lyons in a serious condition, but ultimately recovered, and in July, 1871, returned to active service as commander of the 6th Army Corps. He was placed on the Retired List after the resignation of Marechal MacMahon in 1879. General Bourbaki was made a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in April, 1871. When King Otho was driven from the throne of Greece, General Bourbaki was brought forward as a possible candidate by some of his friends in Athens. The general replied by a refusal, on the ground that, having the honour to be a general in the French Army, he could not accept a secondary position.

THE Historical Department of the German General Staff has just issued the long-expected third and last part of Von Moltke's military correspondence. It comprises the time from January 1, 1871 to February 8, 1872, that is the time of the armistice, the conclusion of peace and the following months. It is therefore very important not only from the military but also the political point of view, especially as no detailed history of the period has appeared since the armistice began, has yet been officially published. Moltke's non-published telegrams to and from the Crown Prince of Saxony, Prince Bismarck, and Generals Manteuffel, Trescow, and Shlotheim throw an interesting light on the revolt of the Paris Commune. During the exchange of the peace ratifications at Frankfort in the beginning of May, 1871, Prince Bismarck, in compliance with M. Thiers's request, had induced the Emperor William to permit the co-operation of German troops in reducing Paris, then in the hands of the Commune. It was confidentially agreed that the Germans should stop all communications between Paris and the parts of France occupied by them, that they should inform the men in power in Paris that the arming of the front of the *enceinte* facing them would infallibly be treated as an attack on their security, that the French Government's troops should be permitted to march through the German line in a manner to be agreed upon between the French and German commanders, that the Germans should cannonade the north *enceinte* only at the French Government's express request and that, if the attack of the French troops failed, the Germans should allow them to retreat though the German line and should beat back the Paris troops with all arms in case of pursuit.

HERR RUDOLPH LINDAU,one of Prince Bismarck's most trusted subordinates, in a very interesting article about him, makes the following remarks, a standard telegram says, on His Highness's contempt of mankind :—"The begging letters addressed to a man like Prince Bismarck number thousands. Some time ago one of the officials, whose business it was to read those letters, amused himself by drawing up a list of all the petitions for money. The total amount of the sums begged for was ten million marks. The Prince did not laugh when this was told him, but shrugged his shoulders and put on a look of bitter contempt. On the other hand, it is natural that quiet, self-respecting people who ask nothing of him and do not wish to trouble him with their private affairs, never come into contact with him unless they stand in some official relation to him or have real business to transact with him. So it is quite natural that he sees a great deal of the low side of human nature, and it is hardly surprising that he is said to have become sceptical, and even misanthropic. His experience shows that human beings as a rule—a rule to which there are, happily, many exceptions—do not possess proper pride, that they are disposed to abase themselves on account of mere trifles, that there are many braggarts among them, and that these braggarts are easily duped. Prince Bismarck is certainly well aware that there are many very honourable people in the world, but experience has taught him that it is his ill-luck to have intercourse with a comparatively small number of them. He clings firmly to the few men and women he trusts, because he knows them to be his true friends ; but he is suspicious of strangers. His first thought when he sees a new face may naturally be 'Well what does this man want of me ?'"

A SUPPLEMENTARY credit amounting to two and a-half millions of pesetas has been granted to the Spanish Minister of War for the financial year 1897-98, to be applied to the reconstruction or completion of various defensive works upon the coasts of the peninsula and of the adjacent islands, as also of those of the Spanish possessions in North Africa. Under the direction of General Azcarraga this credit has been distributed as follows :—Cadiz, 105,000 ; camp of Gibraltar, 60,000 ; Cartagena, 331,000 ; Barcelona, 125,000 ; Ferrol, 250,000 ; Palma, Majorca, 225,000 ; Port Mahon, 360,000 ; Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 109,000 ; Las Palmas, 385,000 ; Ceuta, 450,000 ; and Melilla, 100,000 pesetas.

IN the municipal contest in New York, now fairly begun, the silver question has been forced to the front. The Bryanites have (says a *Times'* telegram) nominated Mr. Henry George for Mayor. If Tammany will accept the silver "platform" and nominate a candidate on that basis, Mr. George will withdraw ; if not, he will go to the poll. The Republicans have nominated Mr. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and the party organised to secure honest government for the city have nominated Mr. Seth Low. Mr. Tracy has pledged himself to withdraw if his withdrawal will secure the union of all honest men against Tammany.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF MANDVIE.

MR. D. E. WACHA yesterday addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner on the above subject. In the course of his letter Mr. Wacha says :—

Having noticed that Mandvie had again cases of plague last month, I determined to pay a visit to that ward and satisfy myself by a personal inspection how far the sanitary condition of the more thickly populated localities was an improvement over the old order of things as it existed twelve montes ago. Two Bhattias, residents of the locality, who have come into some business contact with me, offered to chaperon me through the mazes of some of the dirtier lanes and bye-lanes, and I gladly accepted their assistance unacquainted as I was with the minute topography of that locality. They entreated me that for a better realisation of the insanitary state of the streets and lanes, and the foul smells and other exhalations, redolent of decomposed matter, which attack the olefactory nerves, I should visit the ward after evening time. My friend Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who happened to see me at the time the Hinduo friends were plying me with their entreaty, also thought that I would have a better idea, how far Mandvie was still no inconsiderable a plague spot, if I paid that district an evening visit. Accordingly, I visited the ward at 7 p.m. on the 1st instant, and again revisited it on the 4th, but at 9 in the morning. The streets I visited were : old Bengalpura, Isaji, Samuel, Kazi Syed and Dongri ; also Chinchbunder Road with its many cross lanes ; Nowroji Hill Road ; Chakla Cross lane leading from DeSouza Street ; and Kolywada on the east side of Carnac Bridge.

Though everywhere there seemed to be signs of improvement over what I had seen when on my last visit there a year ago, I cannot refrain from remarking in this place that I was not quite satisfied with what I saw in most of the streets I passed through. Dirt and filth were still visible at every turn. Decomposed garbage offensively attracted my notice, while the overloaded condition of many of the dust bins informed me that *cutchra* was, perhaps, not being removed so fast as was to be expected. In short, it seemed to me as if there existed the necessity of additional scavenging strength and more close and persistent supervision to keep the many lanes and bye-lanes, the dark and narrow streets and the still darker and more tortuous passages, mere *culdesacs*—where the poorest Hindu humanity live most crowdedly, perfectly clean and sweet. For, verily, these, if neglected, would soon become for a second time the centres or foci of the fell disease. Of course, I am not blind to the fact that I have also to take into account the general habits of uncleanliness to be seen among the majority of the residents in the ward. I do not make light of this contributory factor to disease and death. As the Honourable Sir Charles Ollivant observed the other day at the meeting of the Legislative Council, the first foundation of sanitation must be sought for in the better habits of cleanliness among the people who, in my opinion, are woefully ignorant of the very rudiments of sanitation ; and, secondly it must depend on the progress of mass education. Both must march together. But while we may all deplore the sad want of progress in these directions, it is our duty not to neglect what possibly could be done by our own conservancy organisation. I am fully aware of the exertions of our Health Department to do its best to keep the thickly populated wards as free from dirt and filth as possible. And if I now bring the matters which I saw in Mandvie to your notice, I do so more with the object of further stimulating the exertions of that department than that of finding fault with the good work it is striving to perform. I am sure you will agree with me that there is still room for improvement which might be effected with a better system supervision and organisation. As the Committee which is now considering this question will no doubt be able to formulate practical suggestions in this direction I confine my observatons in this place to some of the matters which need reform.

Having given particulars of the insanitary condition of affairs which he saw Mr. Wacha proceeds :—

Thus, you will agree with me that Mandvie ward as a whole still stands in need of improvement, so far as street conservancy is concerned. The collection of cutchra, whether in dust bins or on the roads, requires to be urgently attended to. Its removal twice and thrice a day is, in my humble opinion, imperative. The sweeping, too, of the streets, needs to be most carefully supervised under more energetic muccadums who are above accepting "bakshis." It would be well if the Committee for the reorganisation of the Health Department to consider this matter. Bearing in mind the growth of the population, it is essential that the existing strength of scavengers and the number of carts be largely increased. The removal of dirt and filth from every ward is first essential. If I have here spoken of Mandvie alone, it is because that ward is the worst in point of cleanliness. But what is to be seen there is more or less to be seen in the thickly crowded ward of Bhuleshwar also. The Fort and Girgaum wards, owing to a better class of population, are no doubt cleaner, though still susceptible of improvement. So, too, Byculla, where is to be seen the largest number of chawls occupied by the labouring population, millhands included. Whatever else the contemplated city improvement trust may do, I am strongly of opinion that the better scavenging of the streets and lanes of the city, under honest and energetic supervision, is a pressing necessity. I cannot conclude this letter without offering a practical suggestion on the matter. I do not know whether the Parisian system, if adopted with some modification, may not do. Anyhow, having lately visited Paris, on my way back to India, and having read the latest on Paris conservancy in that admirable work of Mr. Albert Shaw, called "The Municipal Government in Continental Europe," I have no hesitation in recommending it for our own conservancy. For your better information I append the entire extract which firstly, would show how far our conservancy arrangements need to be improved, and, secondly, how far the system described is efficient for the purpose in view. I am confident that the system if tentatively adopted, in a modified form, say for a single ward, like that of Mandvie, may eventually give us all the necessary experience for its efficient working ultimately in all the different wards. Of course, it means larger annual grants, but these are inevitable with the march of sanitary progress and the growth and expansion of this first and most "beautiful" city in the British Indian Empire. It is to be devoutly hoped that under your Municipal administration this, the preliminary to all other sanitary reforms, may be taken on hand as early as possible and may became a *fait accompli* in the near future.

ANTIQUITY OF THE PIPE.

ACCORDING to the "Revue Encyclopedique," the idea that the habit of smoking dates only from the discovery of America must be abandoned as a vulgar error. Clay pipes which had been used as far back as the Gallo-Roman period in France were found in 1844, while excavating a cemetery belonging to that epoch. Their antiquity was doubted until similar remains were discovered beneath the foundations of the palace of Charles the Bold. Subsequently, upwards of one hundred prehistoric forges, of a date anterior to the Roman occupation of Switzerland, were brought to light in the Bernese Jura ; and smoking pipes of iron were found in these. In the prehistoric tombs of Holland many similar objects were disclosed ; and a bronze pipe, excavated from the ruins of ancient Rome, has been preserved in the celebrated Campana collection now in the Louvre. A Spanish poem, which is known to have been composed in 1276, speaking of one of the captains of the Christian army, Pedro Espigol by name, describes him as smoking lavender in order to dissipate "the humour of the brain ;" and a corbel carved in the eleventh century in the church of Huberville, in France, represents the head of a man with what the Irish call a "dudeen" in his mouth. Competent authorities, it may be added, agree in regarding it as a genuine antique. In the county of Northumberland similar relics are often alighted upon in connection with early Roman remains, and popular superstition assumes that they were left there by the fairies, hence they are generally known as elfin pipes. Lastly, it is stated that in China the annals of the dynasty of Yuen, which flourished 200 years before the days of Columbus, speak of the habit of smoking as then prevailing in that empire. But in the absence of tobacco such substances as opium, the bark of the willow tree, toadstools, sawdust, hemp, rushes, tea, lavender, wild thyme, rose leaves, maize, and the roots of various plants were had recourse to in different countries in order to satisfy the curious craving of human beings for inhaling and exhaling some kind of smoke.

THE weather in Kashmir now is excellent. There is said to be quite a nip in the air.

THE Government of India have indented for a small quantity of the new anti-typhoid serum for experiment in this country under the direction of the Principal Medical Officer to Her Majesty's Forces.

IN view of the denunciation of the Anglo-German Treaty of Commerce and the friction with the United States on tariff questions a conference was held on Sept. 25, at the Ministery of the Interior of Berlin, "with a view to the preparation of new commercial treaties," and it is was decided to establish, for the purpose of further deliberations, a central committee, including representatives of the Agricultural Council, the Central Association of German Industrialists, and the German Board of Commerce.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An exhibition is shortly to be opened at Norwich in which a feature is to be made of naval relics. The neighbouring town of Yarmouth has suppled from its museum a number of these, including a portrait of Lord Nelson which was presented by his lordship to "his faithful valet, Tom Allen, on board the Victory," also a painting which was once in Nelson's cabin on board the Victory, and a tablecloth formerly belonging to Nelson. We do not remember to have seen the portrait here mentioned reproduced in any of the numerous "Lives" which have recently appeared. Among other relics there is a sword taken from a Dutch officer at the battle of Camperdown, and the so-called "Troubridge boat" which was made for the purpose of chairing the admiral when he was returned for Parliament. There are also a number of military relics, so that the exhibition should prove very interesting. The fact of its being held reminds us that it is nearly time we had another Naval Exhibition in London. The last project of the kind fell through, we believe, because it was suggested to combine the naval and military elements; there may be difficulties in doing this, but we should imagine they could be surmounted. Either Service, however, could find quite sufficient matter to have an exhibition of its own, and as we assume they would be held for chairitable objects it would be doubtless more beneficial to hold them separately.

Special interest is attached to the trials of the Arrogant, not only because she is the first of a new type of cruiser to make her essay, but also because it became necessary at the last moment to fill the places of the contractor's men, who were withdrawn in connection with the strike in the engineering trade, with naval ratings. The Arrogant and her sisters, Gladiator, Vindictive, and Furious, may be desribed as "ram cruisers" inasmuch as the prolongation of the stem is additionally supported and braced to the interior of the ship, while the bow is nickel-steel plated, thus giving the type an additional weapon in case of need. The armament of these vessels, considering that they are officially of the second class, is very good, particularly as regards its disposition for bow and stern fire. The boilers of the Arrogant are of the Belleville type, and on her thirty hours' trial, with the engines working up to a total of 2,157 horse-power, the speed attained was 12·5 knots. A thirty hours' trial at 7,000 horse-power was satisfactory, and it is expected that with 10,000 horse-power she will steam easily nineteen knots. Several novelties have been introduced in the design of these cruisers with a view to increasing their manœuvring powers, and a report upon their performances in this respect will be awaited with some curiosity. Of the Arrogant's sisters the engineering dispute has in their case, as in other vessels under construction or completing, been the cause of much delay. The float out of the Vindictive for this reason has been postponed, and the Furious and Gladiator are falling behind in their dates.

Both Channel and Mediterranean fleets have been picnicking in a festive manner at foreign ports. The Municipality of Venice held a brilliant reception in honour of the British squadron in their waters, but unfortunately Sir John Hopkins was unable to attend. Admirals Canevero and Grandville with many other officers of the Italian Army and Navy, were present, and the reports state that the Syndic displayed a magnificent hospitality and worthily maintained the honours of his house. Among the more striking features of the entertainment was a music pavilion erected upon a boat, which was not only artistically illuminated but furnished serenades to the guests. Queen Marguerite and the Duchess d'Aosta are said to have been present incognito, but were recognised by the crowd, who, cheering for England and Italy, called for the "Royal March" and "God Save the Queen." In a similar manner Barcelona has been holding a popular festival in honour of the Channel Squadron, the Spanish local and military authorities being as prompt as those of Italy to entertain their British guests. Interchange of hospitality of this character, while they can hardly be said to have a political significance, can scarcely fail to have a beneficial influence by creating bonds of good fellowship between the men of the nationalities taking part in them. The Channel Squadron is expected to arrive at Palmas Bay to-day and to remain there until October 4. It will then proceed to Mahon, arriving on the 7th, and at Gibraltar on the 21st, remaining a week at each of these places. A month's cruise will afterwards be made, with Vigo for the headquarters of the squadron, and it is expected that the ships will be in England by December 16.

One of the ladies' papers recently printed an amusing yarn in reference to the Duke of York, and this has been copied by some journals which should be better informed. As the story goes, the Duke and his elder brother were fond, when in the Britannia, of walking to the village of Stoke (obviously Stoke-Fleming is intended), and of having tea at the shop patronised by the cadets of that and of the present day. On one occasion, we are asked to believe, the good lady of the shop was too busy to attend to her customers, and told the young Princes to make their own tea. This, it is said, pleased the Duke of York immensely, and the Princes proceeded to light the Kitchen fire, and do everything for themselves. The *denouement* was, of course, that the shopkeeper was horrified to discover that she had ordered Princes of the Blood to perform a menial duty, and had refused to wait upon her illustrious customers. A pretty little story, no doubt, but quite unfounded, as may be judged from internal evidence. The shop in question is kept to this day by worthy Mrs. Fox, and was in the Princes' time the popular resort of scores of cadets. The old lady (as she is now) was always far too methodical to have permitted any cadet to muddle about in her spotless kitchen, and, moreover, she must have derived considerable profit from the popularity of her shop with the Britannia boys. There is no harm in the yarn, after all; except that this sort of incorrect anecdote is apt to pass into history. One is tempted to doubt, after reading it, the truth of the story anent King Alfred and the burnt cakes.

Another story, and one equally apocryphal but more mischievous, is puplished by a Dublin paper. It is said that when His Royal Highness was a midshipman he had a quarrel one day with a young fellow of about the same age from the North of Ireland. Prince George is alleged to have called his messmate "an Irish pig," after which it is not surprising that the boy with whom he was quarrelling should have tried to avenge the insult in blood. The story goes on: "The two lads were immediately at it, hammer and tongs' but alas for the future of the midshipman from Ireland, he proved the more 'puissant' of the two and succeeded in drawing blood from His Royal Highness's nose, and inflicting other injuries upon the Royal person. That, of course, should have been the end of the matter until a future opportunity presented itself for Prince George baving revenge in a second encounter by bleeding the nose of the Irish midshipman. No person could easily believe that the Royal youngster would have desired any other termination to the boyish dispute, and according to the ordinary course of events the two boys would have, in all probability, been the firmer friends for the encounter. But what did the naval authorities do? They dismissed the Irish midshipman from the Service and deprive him of the future of activity and honour which was just opening out to him." Naturally after this there is an appeal to the Duke of York to find his old messmate and make amends to him for the Admiralty's ill-treatment. It is needless to say that any such search must have proved fruitless, since there is not the slightest foundation for the yarn.

As the question of using the pigeon post for naval purposes has now received official sanction some experiments recently made by the ships of the United States squadron in the North Atlantic have a special interest. A pigeon bearing a message was despatched from the flagship New York, at sea sixty-five miles E. N. E. of Cape Charles. The message was as follows: "Squadron—New York, Brooklyn, Iowa Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Maine—approaching southern drill ground, and will probably anchor. *Pusitan* in sight.—Lieutenant C H. Harlow." The bird covered the distance to Norfolk in about an hour and a-half, flying a part of the time against the wind. On receipt of the message at Norfolk it was telegraphed at once to the Navy Department at Washington. A few hours later a second despatsh was sent stating that the squadron nad anchored, but that the weather was too heavy for target practice with the great guns. Several other despatches have been rapidly and successfully transmitted in this manner.

From St. Petersburg comes information that General Kuropatkine, Governor of the Transcaspian province; is to be appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, in place of Baron Vrevsky, but will still have under his charge his former province, which will be administered by a governor directly responsible to General Kuropatkine himself. The latter has numbered among the reforms which he intends to carry out a scheme for the construction of a railway between Orenberg and Tashkked. His appointment will probably be confirmed after the return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg, where His Majesty will arrive on November 1.

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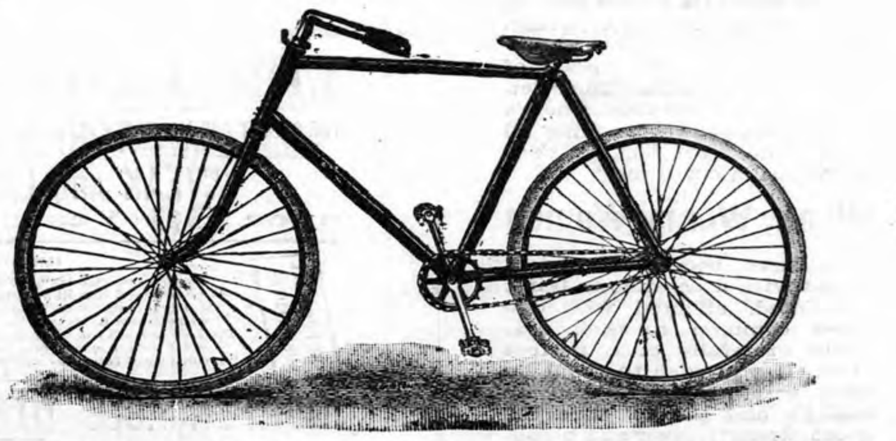

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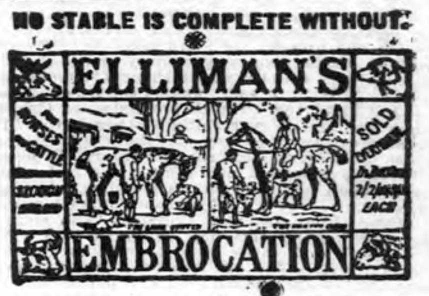

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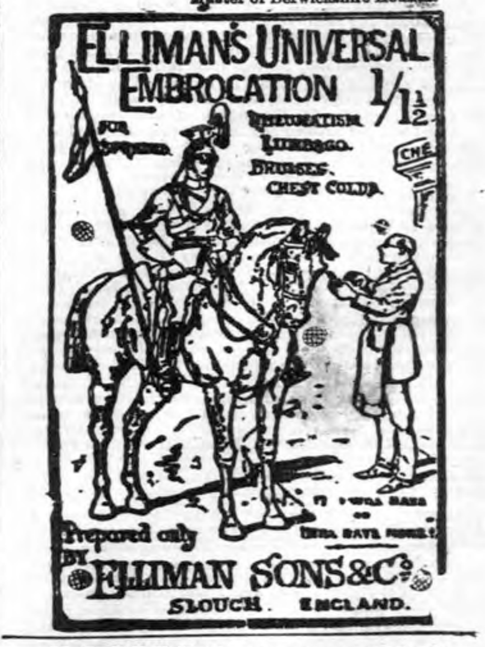

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